The National Future Farmer

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February-March, 1968

more jack from your beanstalk

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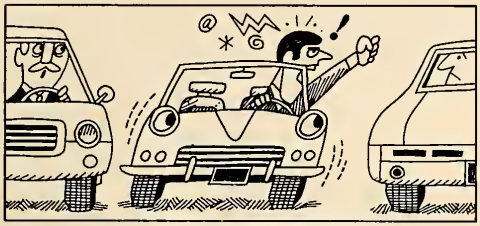
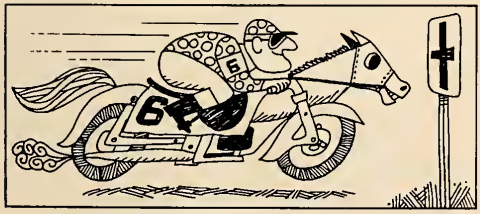
Are you due for an accident?

Here are five characteristics of the "accident prone" driver. Take a good look at them . . . and then at yourself. If any of them characterize you, you may be due.

1 A swollen head. A driver with a swollen head overestimates his driving ability. He's the one who careens through narrow openings in traffic. He slams into corners at full speed. Most of the time he's downright obnoxious. But swollen heads have a nasty habit of producing accidents.

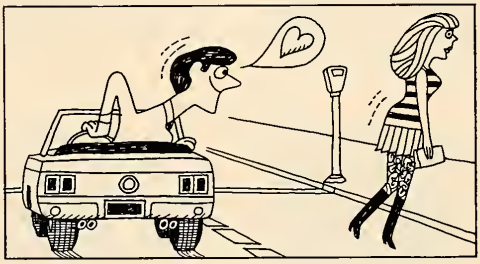


2 Fixed eyes. Watch out for the driver who has them because he won't be watching out for you. His vision is fixed firmly on the license plate of the car in front of him. He can't see those brake lights flash a few cars ahead. He can't see that darting child. He's due.



3 Inability to communicate. This characterizes the driver who doesn't have time for turn signals. He's the one who pulls right to turn left. He's the one who rushes a stop sign and makes your heart beat a little faster. He'll keep you guessing. But he won't hurt you . . . if you always guess right.

4 A wandering mind. Safe driving is the farthest thing from this driver's mind. So is driving, for that matter. Which is why he's still in the left lane, even though his right turn is just half a block away. And he always seems to do his deepest thinking in the passing lane. Just hope you aren't stopped at a red light he wasn't thinking about.



5 A lack of courtesy. A discourteous driver is dangerous because his traffic laws aren't based on logic and safety. He goes by the me-first principles of driving. He's the one who always crosses an intersection first. He's the one who won't let you in his lane. He's the one who makes you glad you made it home.

One of the most important characteristics of the safe driver is a *safe* car. That's why your nearby Firestone Safe Tire Center has offered to give your car or your family's car a *free* safety check. And remember . . . Firestone tires have characteristics that have made them first choice for original equipment on most new cars and for replacement on used cars.

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The National Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1968

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

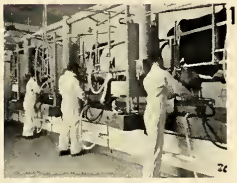
VOLUME 16 NUMBER 3

In This Issue

FEATURES

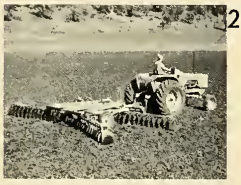
14 **FFA's Top Executive**

GREG BAMFORD TRAVELED THE ROUTE FROM GREENHAND TO NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA WHILE AT THE SAME TIME HE WAS STAKING HIS CLAIM FOR A FUTURE IN FARMING ON THE FAMILY RANCH AT HAXTUN, COLORADO. THIS ARTICLE GIVES YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET TO KNOW YOUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT BETTER, TAKES YOU ON A VISIT TO THE BAMFORD RANCH, AND LETS YOU SHARE SOME OF HIS THOUGHTS ABOUT THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS FOR A FUTURE IN AGRICULTURE.



18 **Two-Year College For Farmers**

WITH THE GROWTH OF EDUCATION AT THE POST HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL, THERE HAS COME AN INCREASING NUMBER OF SCHOOLS THAT OFFER TWO-YEAR PROGRAMS IN AGRICULTURE. WHAT DO THEY OFFER THE YOUNG MAN WHO PLANS TO FARM? THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES SOME OF THE PROGRAMS OFFERED AT SOME OF THESE SCHOOLS. BOTH STUDENTS WHO HAVE ATTENDED AND EDUCATORS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING THESE COURSES ARE QUOTED THROUGHOUT THE ARTICLE.



20 **1968—The Road Ahead**

WHAT ARE THE FARM PROSPECTS FOR 1968? THIS ARTICLE IS A SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. FARM EXPERTS POOL THEIR THINKING TO GIVE YOU THEIR PREDICTIONS FOR EACH MAJOR FARM COMMODITY. GUIDED BY THESE PREDICTIONS AND YOUR OWN FARM SITUATION, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO BETTER PLAN YOUR FARMING PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR THAT LIES AHEAD.

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Our Cover

There is one chore at the National FFA Convention that state presidents never complain about. It comes on Friday evening when they leave the convention session for a brief period to escort the state Charolais queens to the Coronation Ball.

Pictured on our cover this issue is Mike Nickell, president of the Missouri Association, and Queen of the Charolais Congress, Miss Jeanette Eckerle, of Otterville, Missouri.

PHOTO BY LEN RICHARDSON

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March 20.....**APRIL-MAY** Issue
May 20.....**JUNE-JULY** Issue
July 20.....**AUGUST-SEPTEMBER** Issue
September 20..**OCTOBER-NOVEMBER** Issue
November 20..**DECEMBER-JANUARY** Issue

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A Word with the Editor

The National Goodwill Tour

The annual Goodwill Tour of your national officers will begin this year on January 28 in Richmond, Virginia, and will end on March 5 in Kansas City, Missouri. In between will be stops at 14 other major cities where they will visit with friends of FFA in business, industry, and organizations. The other cities to be visited include Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Akron, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Quincy, St. Louis, Phoenix, and Tulsa.

The Goodwill Tour follows the meeting of the national officers and the National FFA Board of Directors held January 15-18 in Washington, D. C. This meeting dealt with major items of business facing the national organization and followed orientation sessions at the National FFA Center on *The National FUTURE FARMER* Magazine, Official FFA Calendar, Future Farmers Supply Service, and the proposed conference center.

In recent years, several states and some FFA chapters have held goodwill tours of their own at the same time the national officers are on their tour. They have found it is a good time to pay a courtesy call to their friends and say thank you for their support. Many of these tours are made during National FFA Week, February 17-24.

After the Goodwill Tour, the national officers will individually attend different state FFA conventions, leading well into the summer. It means they have a busy year ahead, with thousands of miles of travel, and not too much time at home.

A Career in Agricultural Communications

There is a critical shortage of experienced and qualified people in the field of agricultural communications, or if you prefer, agricultural journalism. In fact, you could almost say the opportunities are unlimited in this field.

Here is an example of what I mean. It has been reported that four of the nation's top agricultural colleges graduated only 18 men last year with bachelor degrees in agricultural journalism; yet these four schools had a total of 295 job offers. Not all the graduates had 16 jobs to choose from since many of these were duplicate listings at the various universities. However, it is estimated that most graduates considered at least four to six job offers before making their decision.

Have no fear that all the good jobs will be gone by the time you finish college. It is without question that the demand for graduates in agricultural communications, or journalism, will continue strong for many years to come.

Much of the demand comes from an expanding agricultural industry. The opportunities include positions with farm magazines, advertising agencies, radio and television stations, and a host of companies whose business is related to agriculture. Also, farm organizations, educational institutions, and state and federal government agricultural agencies are expanding their staffs of qualified agricultural communication specialists.

Now is a good time for you to take the initial step for one of these positions. As you plan for college and a career, look into the possibilities of studying agricultural communications. It may offer you the exciting career you are looking for, and you will not have to worry about getting a job when you graduate.

Wilson Carnes
Editor

It's all car, and less than a yard high

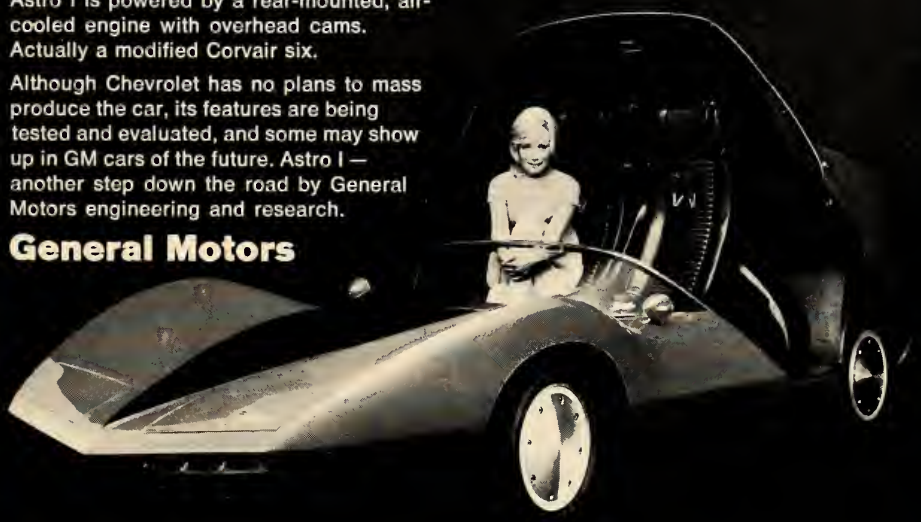
There are no doors on Chevrolet's experimental Astro I. The roof and tail section swing back, and twin elevator seats rise to meet you. Touch a switch and the process reverses, lowering you into the car and locking the roof overhead, only 35½ inches from the road.

Born in a wind tunnel, the research study vehicle combines low drag forms with automotive design. And does it beautifully. You see aerodynamics throughout: the low profile, delta nose, sloping deck, flush ornamentation, high tail.

Astro I is powered by a rear-mounted, air-cooled engine with overhead cams. Actually a modified Corvair six.

Although Chevrolet has no plans to mass produce the car, its features are being tested and evaluated, and some may show up in GM cars of the future. Astro I — another step down the road by General Motors engineering and research.

General Motors



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Looking Ahead

Land

FARMLAND VALUES RISE—Tighter credit and higher interest rates failed to halt the steady climb in farmland values during 1967. Largest advances in land values occurred in the Corn Belt and Lake States, where values rose 9 percent and 8 percent respectively. Average value per acre of farmland for the nation reached $167, compared with $157 in March, 1966. The average value per farm climbed from $57,100 in 1966 to $63,200 last March. Transfers of farm real estate were 6 percent fewer than the year before. Competition for rental land stiffened as land values rose.

Livestock

HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION—For the first time since records have been kept, the nation's most important hog state has gone an entire month without an outbreak of hog cholera. Iowa, with 25 percent of the country's hogs, went through the month of November without reporting a single confirmed hog cholera outbreak. Last July, hog cholera was not diagnosed in Illinois, the number two hog state. This was only the second month in over 100 years that hog cholera was not known in that state. Throughout the nation, however, more outbreaks have been reported in 1967 than in 1966.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE—Veterinarians in this country are on the alert for the Foot and Mouth disease, if and when it crosses the Atlantic Ocean from England. Dr. Robert Hammond, extension veterinarian in Maryland, says, "We do not believe it is a matter of if it comes, but only when it comes to the United States." More than 280,000 head of livestock have already been destroyed in Great Britain. The disease affects cloven-footed animals, and there is no treatment. Infected animals must be destroyed.

CARE OF DAIRY COWS—Proper care of dry cows and developing heifers are important steps in increasing profits of dairymen, advises Dr. James B. Ragland, extension dairyman in Arkansas. Proper care and feeding heifers and dry cows prior to freshening not only contribute to the development of a strong healthy calf but enable the heifer or cow to produce more milk after freshening.

EGG SHELL STRENGTH—Agricultural engineers have succeeded in measuring the strength of eggshells by means of atomic radiation without breaking the shells, thus overcoming one of the obstacles in obtaining a toughshelled egg. Approximately 3 percent of the eggs produced are broken during processing, resulting in a loss of 25 million dollars a year. Future research may make it possible to detect the fragile-shell eggs so that they may be shipped in softer packing materials or diverted to nearby users.

HIGH TEMPERATURE MEANS FEWER PIGS—Scientists at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center have found that exposure of the swine breeding herd to sustained temperatures above 80 degrees F. from about three weeks before to immediately after breeding reduces potential number of pigs farrowed. They report that high temperatures (above 80 degrees) decrease number of eggs ovulated and, therefore, the potential litter size in both sows and gilts. They believe some type of cooling during the period of 21 days before to immediately after breeding is justified. Two methods of cooling are available, evaporative cooling and mechanical refrigeration.

Crops

APHID LION FOR BOLLWORM CONTROL—As bollworms become increasingly resistant to available insecticides, scientists are searching for insect predators to help control them and several other pests of cotton. They have found that aphid lions not only have an appetite for destructive cotton insects, but are also resistant to some of the best systemic insecticides. Aphid lions are the larvae of the green lacewing.

VACUUM STORAGE FOR CROPS—Alfalfa, corn, and other high-moisture-content crops now can be vacuum-packed like coffee, agricultural engineers were told at the winter meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Jean Lester Doutre of the Monsanto Company said the same vacuum packing concept associated with coffee and nuts sealed into small cans now can be broadened to include bulk storage of high-moisture materials in complete safety within giant-sized envelopes assembled from sheets of tough plastic film. Under vacuum storage, he explained, lactic acid is produced that "pickles" the food product within three to five days and destroys the bacteria which require air to grow, thus almost completely sterilizing the product.

BEES HELP CUCUMBER GROWERS—Honey bees can triple a cucumber crop's net value, according to University of Wisconsin plant disease specialist P. H. Williams. In one field of pickling cucumbers Williams studied last year, there were no bees within two miles. The average net value to the grower was only $134 per acre. A similar field which contained five colonies of bees per acre netted the grower $442 per acre.

Machinery

FARM MECHANIZATION—As more and bigger farm machinery is added in the race for faster farm mechanization, equipment purchases can be overdone. Having enough farm machinery and equipment of the right type is important, but on the other hand if it is the wrong type or size, or is seldom used, it is a very expensive way of doing business. "You don't always come out ahead by owning every machine needed on a farm," cautions P. S. Williamon, farm management specialist in South Carolina. "There are many cases where it is cheaper to hire the work done on a custom basis," he said.

What's all this worth?

The bruises, sore muscles, sweat, and calluses march through a farm boy's life so fast he hardly notices. He doesn't become immune, he just learns quickly how to cope with a contrary calf, a capricious market, or unpredictable weather.

But he spends much time at a desk, as well as in a cutting chute or aboard a tractor . . . he matures . . . he makes decisions.

By the time a farm boy reaches the point where he thinks about college, he's already received his on-the-job training as a combination agronomist, geneticist, veterinarian, mechanic, carpenter, accountant, and all-around businessman.

What's all this worth?

It's worth plenty when combined with a solid education in a great number of fields. The agribusiness community knows what a farm background means and is looking for the resourcefulness and willingness it breeds.

What jobs are available? What sort of education is needed? What are the opportunities? What salary can be expected?

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Name of Group_____ How Many in Group_____

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THE THEME FOR FFA WEEK in 1968 is "FFA—Challenging Youth In Agriculture." It is hoped that local chapters will take every opportunity to impress people of their communities with the importance that agriculture holds in the community and in the world, and also about the many occupational careers that are available to qualified young men in the broad field of agriculture. Too few people realize the value of agricultural production in our quest for world peace.

Anything that can be done to inform the public of these vital facts will help to build the reputation of vocational agriculture and the FFA.

In order to aid the chapters in conducting an effective program during FFA Week, the national organization has authorized production of special materials and information for use by chapters.

FFA WEEK materials have been available from the Future Farmers Supply Service since September. These materials include outdoor billboard posters, place mats, pocket notebooks, TV slides, posters, advertising and editorial mats, window stickers, and church program inserts. All are available at a nominal cost to the chapter. A brochure and order form were mailed to chapters with their FFA Supply Service catalogue.

A special "How-To-Use-It" packet of information has been mailed to all local chapters since January 1. This packet gives detailed information about the best way to use FFA WEEK materials. It has sections about effective use of press, radio, and television, sample scripts, news releases, and editorials. This packet also gives ideas used by other chapters that were successful and ideas for speeches, programs, or displays.

All chapters are asked to share the ideas they use during 1968 FFA Week which seem to be most effective. Send these ideas, clippings, or pictures to: FFA WEEK SCRAPBOOK, *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Community Branch, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.

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CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

A. Sketch the lumberjack or draw any subject you like on a separate 8½ x 11 piece of paper. Any size except like a tracing. Use pencil.

B. This part of the test gives you a chance to test your powers of observation. Give careful thought to these five problems.

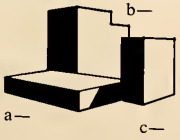
1. The top glass is at your eye level. Are the other two glasses drawn correctly?

Yes____ No____

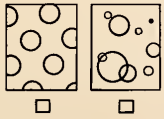
2. Shade in the shadow areas you would see on this ribbon if your eyes were the source of light.

3. Are these steps properly located?

Yes____ No____



4. Study the shadow areas in this picture. Then determine the source of light. Check the space (a, b or c) that corresponds to light source.



5. Compare these two designs. Check the box below the design you consider most pleasing or artistic.

C. BE SURE TO FILL OUT THIS SECTION

The information you give us here will be helpful in judging your ability and chances of success in the art field. Please answer each question carefully.

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Miss_____
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City_____ State_____

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Occupation_____ Single____ Married____

1. How long have you been interested in art?_____

2. Have you studied art?_____ How long?_____

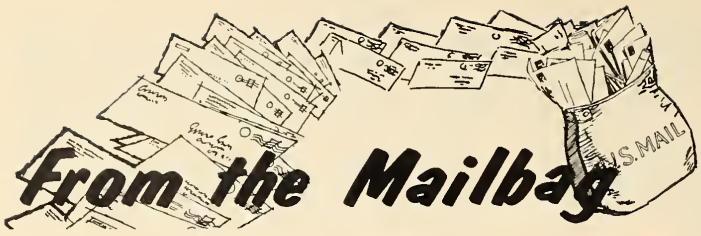
Where?_____

3. How much at-home time could you devote to art study each week?_____

4. Check the fields of art which interest you most:
Advertising Art ☐ Illustrating ☐ Painting ☐ Cartooning ☐

THAT'S IT! YOU'VE COMPLETED THE TEST.

Include your return address and mail to Art Instruction Schools; Studio 8F-3540, 500 South 4th Street; Minneapolis, Minn. 55415. Be sure to include your drawing of the lumberjack.



New Ulm, Minnesota

I would very much like to receive information about *The National FUTURE FARMER* Magazine. I am a member of the New Ulm FFA Chapter.

Roger H. Beranek

You can find background information on page 16 of the 1967 edition of the Official FFA Manual about the Magazine. —Ed.

Santa Rosa, California

I would like to have some information on "Breaking the Entry Barrier."

Lonnie Davis

"Breaking the Entry Barrier" is the title given to a series of articles which have appeared in The National FUTURE FARMER. These articles are written primarily for the young men who plan a career in farming. If you have access to back issues of your national FFA magazine, perhaps you would like to look up the articles which have appeared with this title.—Ed.

Ezel, Kentucky

One of our chapter members has received only one copy of the Future Farmer magazine during his first 15 months in the FFA. Also, many of the other members of our chapter have stated that occasionally they do not receive a copy of the bimonthly magazine.

Would you please check into this matter and take action to insure that this member will receive his magazine regularly.

Tommy Adams
Chapter Secretary

There are several reasons why a member does not receive his copy of the magazine. Probably the most important one is the fact that the address submitted on the original chapter roster subscription form is not complete! All addresses should include a route number, a box number, or street address. If any of these are not available, a name should be given to whom the magazine could be mailed, such as in care of the subscriber's father or guardian.

The subscription you ask about expired for 1967 and was then renewed when the chapter submitted their 1968 roster. However, the address was still incomplete. If the subscriber or the post office does not inform us that the magazine is not received, we have no way of correcting the situation.

Evidently the post office didn't know where to deliver the magazine, or they delivered it to the wrong family with the same last name; or they didn't deliver it at all. The first place to check when a magazine is not received is the post office.—Ed.

Gueydan, Louisiana

We enjoyed the article entitled "Purdue Pete" in the December-January issue, but what's with the beard?

Gueydan FFA Chapter

Very observant. Purdue Pete wore a beard as part of the tradition as a Purdue Senior. When we saw Charles Whittington in Kansas City, receiving his American Farmer Degree, he was clean shaven. —Ed.

Somerset, Ohio

I would like some information on the care of a Guernsey milking cow and calf. I am thinking about raising one or more. I will start them as calves, and I would like some information. Thank you.

Steve Gaskins

The Magazine does not have a supply of information about various agricultural topics which can be sent to the readers. For information about Guernsey cattle, write the American Guernsey Cattle Club, 70 Main Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire.—Ed.

Michie, Tennessee

I would like for you to send me the free booklets I have circled on the enclosed coupons.

I enjoy receiving these free booklets for they help me in my farm and school studies. This is my third year in the FFA, and I plan to keep the magazine coming after I graduate.

Another article I really enjoy is "Sportrait." So tell Stan Allen to keep the good work going.

Anthony Smith

Council Bluffs, Iowa

Thank you very much for the nice letter and for the copies of *The National FUTURE FARMER* Magazine. I appreciated both. The fine articles should be very helpful to vocational agricultural instructors. I particularly liked and appreciated the articles "A National Home for FFA" and "Looking for Thrills."

I know that many teachers use the FFA magazine in teaching their lads in class more than they realize. Many of them use the articles for ideas and do improve their instruction through the information gleaned from the pages of *The National FUTURE FARMER.*

James E. Hamilton, Director
Adult and Continuing Education
Iowa Western Community College

Mr. Hamilton was a long-time teacher of vocational agriculture at Audubon, Iowa. The FFA chapter received much recognition including several Gold Emblem chapter awards while he was advisor.—Ed.

Dallas, Texas

As a past FFA member and one who believes in the future of agriculture, I would like to have a copy of the official FFA Creed to hang temporarily in my room for my very un-agricultural friends and later to give to my dad. Approximately 9 by 11 inches or near that would be nice.

Quentin Henderson
Southern Methodist University

This letter was received by the Future Farmers Supply Service. The FFA Creed plaques are 14 inches by 20 inches. This is a fine idea for Future Farmers who truly believe in the future of American agriculture.—Ed.

Blanchard, Oklahoma

I would like to let you know that my local chapter gets a lot of good from *The National FUTURE FARMER* Magazine. This magazine not only has a lot of educational material in it, but it also helps to guide and give an extra push to the Future Farmers. Just keep up the good job.

Ronnie Eisenhour

Twisp, Washington

I always appreciate the four Star Farmer articles and the movies about these boys. However, there is one aspect which never fails to go against my grain.

If there happens to be a marshy area available, it is regarded as something to subdue and "develop." It is subsequently drained and cleared.

Progress seems to identify only with that which has a "mere" monetary incentive. A clean fencerow and a reclaimed swamp today epitomize the sharp business farmer. However, only time and philosophy will determine the wise one.

Paul Sollie
Vo-Ag Instructor

Wilber, Nebraska

I would just like to say that our chapter members wish to thank you for using our article about our Pheasant Feed.

We held our Pheasant Feed this year on November 30 and, again, it was a big success.

I would also like to comment that this year we have 67 students in vo-ag and all 67 are members of the Wilber FFA. We also have 33 out-of-school members for a membership of 100. We feel that active and interesting meetings with recreation such as basketball and volleyball afterwards encourage more students to become active members. I also think that by letting the members know that the chapter is theirs to run with only the advisor's help is why our chapter has been outstanding.

All of the boys are always eager to get their copy of *The National FUTURE FARMER.* We think it is an outstanding magazine and have had subscriptions sent to our school board members, high school principal, and superintendent.

Terry Schrick
FFA Advisor

If we sold our research farms, we could cut the price of our feed

If we were less concerned about how our products are made and what they'll do for stockmen, we could make cheap feeds.

Our investment in 2,359 acres—and in the livestock, buildings, equipment and the research people that go with them—isn't to be sneezed at.

Neither is the cost of our research laboratories and the people who work in them. Nor what it takes to run a field research program on cooperating farms and ranches in many states.

But cutting corners in research and in other ways wouldn't make much sense. It isn't the price per ton of MoorMan's Mintrate® or Premix-trate® that counts—it's how efficiently MoorMan Products can help turn grain and roughage into meat, milk and eggs.

And one of the main reasons for their efficiency is the checking and double-checking that our products get—in our Research Laboratories, on our Research Farms and in our Field Research—*before* they're offered to farmers and ranchers.

MoorMan Research is thorough and painstaking. But at the same time, our research people work constantly at developing new and improved products.

Throughout MoorMan Research, the goal is to help keep *total* feed costs low—with concentrated combinations of high-quality proteins, minerals, vitamins and other working ingredients for use *with* farm-grown feeds. And other aids for low-cost production, such as mineral supplements, parasite-control and sanitation products.

With skimpy research, many other feeds sell for less per ton. But for low-cost *results*, it's hard to beat research-proven MoorMan's.

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Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Illinois

FFA's Top Executive

Greg Bamford

By Len Richardson

IT WOULD BE HARD to draw a word picture of anyone better qualified than Greg Bamford to serve as national FFA president. He is the prototype of the hottest commodity in today's farming . . . a young manager, experienced in operating a large farming enterprise, with a "I want to serve" philosophy that has marked him as a leader.

Greg gained his experience on his folks' 5,400-acre ranch at Haxtun, Colorado. Quick to seize opportunity, Greg borrowed $2,000 from his father and has turned that loan into a net worth of more than $79,000. His farming and ranching know-how have earned him two of FFA's top Foundation awards. He was his state's 1965 Star Crop Farmer and the 1966 national winner of the award for livestock farming.

Today he owns 32 head of registered Shorthorn breeding stock, 150 yearling steers, 200 feeder lambs, 30 acres of alfalfa, 200 acres of wheat, and 200 acres of summer fallow. He rents an additional 1,440 acres of grassland for his livestock program. In addition to these notable assets, Greg is one-fourth owner of a grain elevator.

Prior to being elected national president, Greg was studying agricultural business at Colorado State University. With Greg's present annual income and establishment in farming, one might justifiably ask why he chose to attend a four-year college that is 150 miles from home. Greg explains: "First, while an education at a junior college closer to home might be sufficient to keep pace in farming five to ten years from now, I contend that it will not be adequate to allow an individual to compete with the leaders in agricultural production. I am of the firm belief that a four-year education ending with a Bachelor of Science degree in agricultural business, coupled with my own individual determination and ability, will prepare me to accomplish the goals in farming and ranching that I have set for myself."

"Secondly," Greg continued, "before leaving for college in the fall of 1966, I realized that a major change must take place if I were to continue to exercise the control necessary to increase the efficiency of my farming program and attend school simultaneously. I, therefore, sold all of the commercial stock

(Continued on Page 16)

This recently installed two-way radio has a range of 50 miles. It increased efficiency by decreasing travel.

Greg is a good manager and has an excellent set of enterprise records to guide him in his managerial decisions.

Plow all day for $1.70

David Brown Selectamatic diesel tractors never quit saving you money . . . not only in the low initial cost, but in the low, low fuel consumption . . . an average of less than one gallon of fuel per hour is not at all unusual. You'll appreciate the low maintenance costs too . . . customers tell us they seldom, if ever, have need of repairs. However, should a repair problem arise, parts are quickly and easily available from your David Brown dealer, for complete inventories are maintained at all distributors, who are supplied from the David Brown Central Parts Depot, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Got a $1.70? Start plowing today with David Brown. For further information, contact the David Brown dealer nearest you or write: National Equipment Distributors Association (NEDA), Dept. FF-268 P. O. Box 5025, Richmond, Virginia 23220.

NEDA®

DAVID BROWN

Greg Bamford

(Continued from Page 14)

Greg is equally at ease whether making a speech, conducting a meeting, or working cattle with rope and horse.

Efficient management has resulted in a calf crop of 100 percent since 1963.

Greg started this herd of registered Shorthorns when he was a Greenhand.

cows with the plan to replace them in the spring with either yearling steers or yearling heifers. My justification for this is threefold: (1) The period of time required to run this type of setup (June to October) is closely correlated with my school vacation. (2) I would not have to worry about feeding, calving, and similar chores during the winter months while attending school. (3) The profit potential is just as promising for the yearlings as for the cow-calf operation," he concluded.

It was during his freshman year that Greg chose registered Shorthorn breeding cattle as a base on which to build his livestock program. "I purchased three cows of my own at the beginning and later obtained a one-fourth interest in my dad's outstanding registered bull," Greg explained. "I have been very fortunate with my registered herd and have had many compliments on their quality. The steer that won the grand championship at the 1964 Phillips County Fair was one that I raised. At present I have 32 in this herd."

His enthusiasm for competition is further exemplified by his having shown the reserve grand champion steer in the FFA division at the 1965 Great Western Livestock Exposition in Los Angeles. He has been the champion livestock showman for six consecutive years at the Phillips County show and was champion FFA beef showman at Los Angeles in 1965.

Greg has excelled not only in the show-ring but as a manager. A look at his livestock records shows these efficiency achievements:

- A 100 percent calf crop every year except 1963 when he lost one calf.
- An average weaning weight for calves of 490 pounds at seven months.
- A three-year average daily gain for stocker steers of 1.58 pounds on grass.
- A cost per 100 pounds of gain for fat steers of $18.77.

Greg has just completed a term as president of the Colorado FFA Association. Before that he served his chapter as a vice president, was junior class president, and served as vice president of the student body.

Musically talented, he played first cornet in both the school and dance band. In 1964, he attended all-state chorus and was selected "most outstanding senior choir member." His voice didn't go unnoticed in the FFA either. He was a featured soloist throughout the 1966 National FFA Convention.

What about the future? "In addition to purchasing land for expansion as it is economically feasible, I believe our farm-ranch unit could become more prosperous if a medium-scale feedlot were incorporated into the operation," Greg declares. Through a study I conducted as a senior vocational agricultural student while attending high school, I found that northeastern Colorado's potential for finishing beef cattle is not being developed to its fullest capacity. With the recent introduction of deep-well irrigation and our existing elevator facility, this idea has definite possibilities.

"Come what may, my ultimate goal is to become a skillful and competent farmer. The FFA and my experiences and training in vocational agriculture have been instrumental in preparing me for this hopefully bright future," Greg concludes.

The Bamford family council in session. From left: Greg's sister, Vicki; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Galen Bamford; Greg; and his younger brother, Kent.

"This pasture's a cud crowder now, darling"

"Notice the difference, dear? Ever since the boss improved our pastures, it's easier to crowd the cud. Why, I never even yearn for those mealy mouthed supplements anymore.

"Go on, enjoy yourself! What's good for the soul is good for the sirloin, too. Lucky for us that the boss read about making pasture gains of $4 where only $1 was made before. That's when he shot the works! Fertilizer, new seed, lime, and soil tests just like it was corn. Now it's paying off the same way, too . . . and we get to enjoy it all.

"Here this week, over on the north 40 next week . . . with all of that fresh legume to sweeten the cud, too. Sure beats thinned out bluegrass or standing hock deep in the old lot. Yes sir, this pasture's a cud crowder now."

LEARN THE SECRET

of how "the boss" is making more money without adding more acres. You'll find it in a new pasture booklet, "New Pasture Management Ideas." It's full of tips on ways to make pasture pay off better for beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and hogs. All in one colorful volume. Send for copy today. It's free. Address: Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Peoria, Illinois 61607.

What the two-year colleges offer those who plan to farm

If you want to farm but cannot afford time and expense required for a four-year degree, two-year schools may have what you need.

By Richard E. Geyer

"THE INSTRUCTORS used problems from our own farms, and we learned how to solve them," said Bruce Philbrook, who farms with his father at Greene, Maine.

Bruce was talking about the two-year training program in dairy farming at the University of Maine, where he graduated in 1965.

"I picked up a lot of ideas to make our farm a better business," he says. Bruce and his father are now expanding their 40-cow dairy herd.

Should *you* enroll in a two-year training program if you're going to farm?

Most of the growing number of two-year programs in technical agriculture point the graduate toward off-farm agribusiness jobs (see "The In-Between Occupations," *The National FUTURE FARMER*, August-September, 1967), but others aim to make you a better farmer. And colleges are starting some new programs to do just that.

Chances are you need the training. "A high school education isn't enough," declares Howard Sidney, chairman of the Division of Agriculture at the Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill, New York. "Hard work no longer guarantees success in farming."

In a two-year program, your training is:

Technical. "I needed not only practical experience, but technical training, too," says Arnold Barcellos in explaining why he enrolled in agriculture at Modesto Junior College, Modesto, California. A 1960 graduate, Arnold now operates 400 acres of cropland and manages 200 dairy cattle at Los Banos, California.

Practical. "The two-year program gave me a practical education in farming and ranching without requiring a lot of extra courses," says Grover Roe, who with his father operates two ranches near Denton, Montana. He graduated in 1962 from Northern Montana College at Havre.

"They say experience is the best teacher," says Laurence Olson of Joplin, Montana. "In the farm and ranch management program at Northern Montana College, you learn from experience. You encounter problems that could really happen to you later." Laurence, who operates a wheat and feed-grain farm with his brother, graduated in 1963.

Specialized. Frank Becker enrolled in agricultural engineering at Cobleskill in the fall of 1967 with plans to become a mechanic on his father's 1,000-acre, 550-head dairy farm. "I like working on motors and machinery," Frank explained. "I have been working on cars and car motors since I was 12 years old."

Condensed. "The classes were programmed to fit four years of college into two," declares Lee Sietsema of Renville, Minnesota. "This way I could get the most important classes in each phase of agriculture." A 1965 graduate in agricultural science at the Willmar Area Vocational-Technical School, Lee cash-rents land and buildings from his father and manages his own 40-cow dairy operation.

A supplement to vocational agriculture. "The two-year program brings students additional maturity and experience in farm financing, labor relations, and many other aspects of managing a farm," says Mr. Sidney.

However, a two-year program doesn't automatically make you a topnotch farmer. "Many graduates need a period of on-the-farm training after graduation," says Lester Leavitt, associate professor of agronomy at the Agricultural and Technical College at Canton, New York.

Does the two-year program provide *enough* of the right kind of education and training for tomorrow's commercial farmer? For some Future Farmers, a four-year bachelor's degree program may be the best bet. (Only 10 percent of the agricultural college graduates are returning to the farm now days though.)

B. J. Siebrasse, acting dean of the Vocational-Technical Division at Northern Montana College, sums up the reasons for a two-year program in a few words: "Our students do not have the time, the money, or the interest to participate in a four-year program. Yet they want training beyond high school."

Thirty-six students were enrolled in the farm and ranch curriculum at Northern Montana College in 1966-67. "Our students generally come from family-sized farms. They enroll to improve their abilities and strengthen their competitive positions in agricultural production," Mr. Siebrasse said.

At least 500 students in 14 colleges in 11 states are now enrolled in two-year programs in farm and ranch manag-

ment, general agriculture, and similar programs that get you ready for farming. Others are enrolled in growing numbers of highly-concentrated one-year programs.

Many more students are enrolled in more specialized curricula that often do lead back to the farm such as livestock production, crop production, fruit and vegetable production, agricultural mechanization, and others.

Here's a quick look at several of the programs that prepare students for the farm:

Thirty students are enrolled in the production agriculture curriculum at the University of Maryland's Institute of Applied Agriculture, which was started in 1965. This tops enrollment in the other programs offered at the institute which include turfgrass and golf course management, horticulture and nursery management, and business in agriculture.

A new two-year program in general agriculture (farm operations) was started this year at Iowa State University. Designed for the farm boy who needs two years of education beyond high school, this program had 29 students enrolled in the first year.

The North Central Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School started a curriculum in production agriculture in September, 1967. "Many high school graduates who expected to be self-employed on farms and ranches expressed interest in a high-level technical program of this type," reports Dale Brooks, director. Nine students had enrolled the previous fall in a curriculum in technical agriculture, which pointed toward both farm and off-farm employment.

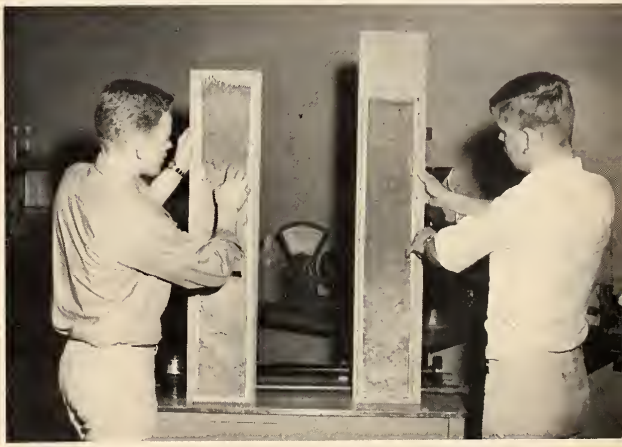
The Willmar Area Vocational Technical School at Willmar, Minnesota, started a one-year agricultural production program in the fall of 1966, "for students who want to become established in the business of farming," according to Orley Gunderson, head of the Department of Agriculture. Courses include plant and animal science, farm management, soils, agricultural mechanics, and agricultural mathematics. Fall, 1967, enrollment was 19.

The Canton Agricultural and Technical College plans to start a one-year curriculum in agricultural production which will include considerable training in practical skills needed on a dairy farm.

These are just a few examples. What should you look for in choosing a college for a one- or two-year training program? Check the background of the agricultural faculty members. They should have had practical experience in agriculture. In addition, many educators are now recommending that the instructors have at least a master's degree in the field in which they are teaching, such as animal science or agronomy. The faculty members should have enough time to teach their subjects well and not be overloaded with teaching in too many fields.

Do the farmers and other agribusinessmen in the community support the program through advisory committees and the like? Few technical training programs are successful without strong support from the agricultural community.

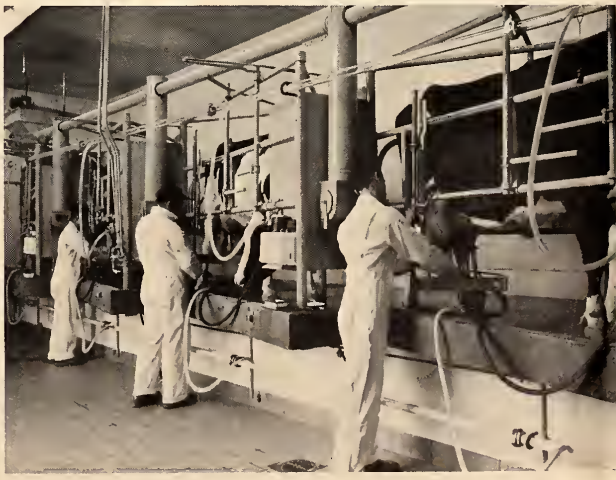
Finally, does the school have access to adequate laboratories, fields, herds, and flocks for practical training? This is essential. "Our students actually work with the livestock and equipment and, therefore, know how to carry out the operations that we are discussing in class," Mr. Sidney says. "This gives realistic meaning to the classroom instruction and prepares the student for active participation in farming upon graduation."



Two different soil types common to the area are being evaluated by these students in the soils laboratory.

You may choose to enroll in a specialized course like these students who are studying agricultural mechanics.

In some schools the students work with the livestock and equipment in addition to their classroom discussions.



1968—The Road Ahead

Here is a summary of the general agricultural outlook as well as the prospects for each farm commodity to help you make your farming plans.

THE ROAD AHEAD—prospects for 1968 net farm income were detailed in reports delivered recently at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's annual national Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington, D. C. The consensus: a net farm income in the United States to total about the same as 1967.

However, there are many side roads (if. and, and buts) connected with this view of the road ahead.

Further growth in consumer demand is likely in 1968. This may lead to some strengthening in prices for livestock and livestock products, since total livestock output next year is expected to average around 1967 levels. This year's record crop output will increase crop marketings in 1967-68. The value of U.S. exports of farm products in 1967-68 is expected to remain near the $6.8 billion shipped in 1966-67.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1968 are expected to be above this year's. However, increased production expenses likely will result in 1968 realized net farm income near 1967 levels. Realized net income per farm and per capita disposable personal income of farm residents will rise, due to further declines in the numbers of farms and farm people.

Food. Expenditures in 1968 will probably rise 3 to 5 percent—about in line with this year's gain—primarily as a result of increased marketing costs. However, prospects for more rapid growth in disposable income suggest the percentage of income spent for food may decline slightly from the 17.7 percent estimated for 1967.

Farmers probably will receive 38 cents of the dollar that consumers spend for farm food in 1968—the same share as in 1967. During the period from 1957 to 1966, the farmer's share varied from 37 cents to 40 cents.

Beef. Fed beef production in 1968 is expected to be larger than in 1967 and may about offset a moderate decline in cow slaughter. On October 1, there were more cattle on feed in weight groups that will supply a big share of marketings during the first half of 1968. The shift toward marketing cattle through feedlots is expected to continue in 1968.

Fed cattle prices the rest of this winter probably will average around late October levels—$27.00 per 100 pounds for choice steers at Chicago—about $2.00 per 100 pounds above a year earlier. Prices in 1968 may average a little higher than in 1967.

Cow slaughter in 1968 probably will run moderately smaller than in 1967, because beef herds probably will be expanding. Culling of dairy herds may also be a little lighter.

Hogs. Hog slaughter late this fall and in the first half of 1968 will probably be near year-earlier levels. Larger supplies of lower-priced feed may encourage producers to increase farrowings during winter and spring from those of a year earlier.

Barrows and gilts at eight markets in late October averaged about $17.80 per 100 pounds, about $3.40 per hundred pounds below a year earlier. Hog prices this winter are expected to average around last winter's average of $19.50 per hundred pounds. Hog slaughter and prices later in 1968 will depend mainly on the size of next spring's pig crop. Any sizable increase would result in a sharp decline in prices later in 1968.

Dairy. Milk production in 1968 will probably be near the 119.5-120 billion pounds in prospect for 1967. Gains in output per cow are expected to offset the decline in milk cows.

The farm price of milk in 1968 may average near the $5.00 per hundred pounds expected this year. (This price outlook assumes dairy supports and federal milk marketing order provisions will continue at 1967 levels.) As a result, cash receipts from farm sales of milk and cream in 1968 would change little from the record high of about $5.8 billion expected this year.

Poultry. A slight decline in egg production, a small increase in broiler output, and fewer turkeys appear probable for 1968. These prospects reflect poultrymen's response to depressed prices and higher production costs in 1967.

Cotton. The 1968 program is designed to increase production, since two years of small crops and heavy disappearance have cut carry-over from nearly 17 million bales on August 1, 1966, to a projected 6¾ million bales next August 1. The 1968 program is also designed to encourage production of a higher proportion of the medium and longer staples.

Prices received by farmers in October averaged 27¼ cents a pound—up nearly 5 cents from last October—reflecting greater demand for longer stapled cotton.

Feed Grain. A diversion target of 30 million acres of corn and grain sorghums, 10 million more than in 1967, has been set for 1968.

(Continued on Page 36)

One of these No-Til coulters runs ahead of each planting unit.

Pioneering with ideas that pay off is an Allis-Chalmers habit. Like No-Til planting with our 600 series planter. We engineered a special fluted coulter to work a seed zone 2½" wide to the depth you need. Plant in soil or stubble with no other tillage; 40, 30, 20-inch rows. Save soil. Cut production cost and time.

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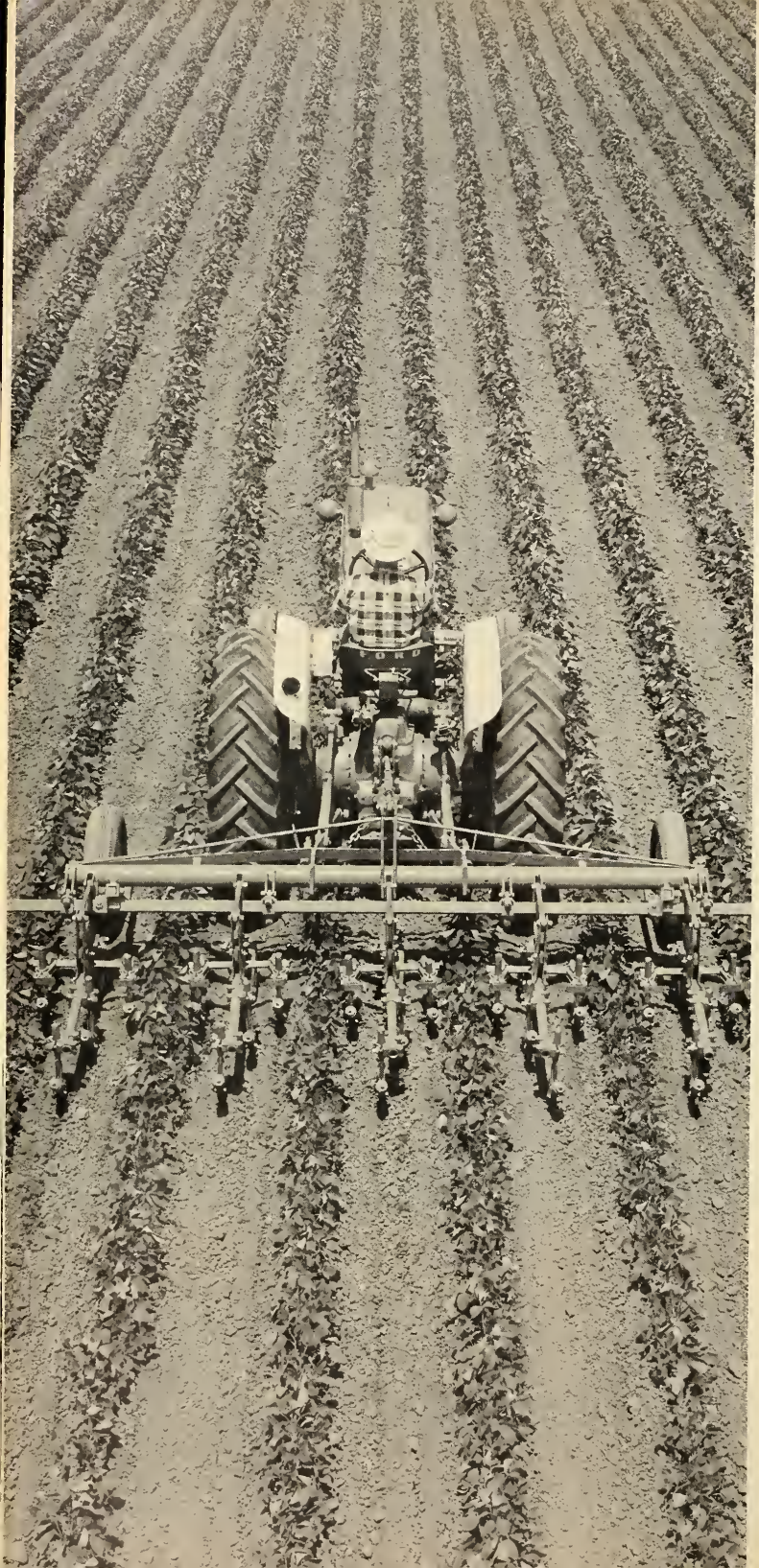

Farming Fever

Being overtired, impatient, rushed, and taking risks are symptoms of "farming fever."

MR. WIB MEYER operates a 200-acre dairy farm in the Midwest. Wib has always done a good job of farming, and his family has enjoyed the benefits of an efficient operation. Financial records on Wib's farm have been kept by the farm management service of the state university. Indications were that this farm had a gross income of about $18,000 per year; a good income for 1958.

However, in 1959, a banner year for Midwest dairymen, Wib's records showed a gross income of $12,000. In going over farm records, the management specialists found that Wib's dairy production had dropped, his pigs per litter saved were below the break-even point, and his crop yields were disappointing. In searching for a reason, they found that early in January Wib had broken his leg in a farm accident. His leg had been set and, although he was able to get around, he could not manage his farm efficiently.

The dairy cattle were not fed at the proper time nor with the proper ration. The hog house was not ready for spring farrowing, and he lost pigs. Crops were not planted in time nor was Wib able to give them necessary attention. Because he tried to get by without extra help, Wib's leg had to be reset when crop work was at its peak.

What did this accident cost Wib? "About $150 in doctor bills and some inconvenience," was Wib's answer. Let's take another look at the costs. In addition to the $150 doctor bills, the accident cost the farm at least $6,000 gross income.

Statistics show that farm accidents occur with much greater frequency during peak activity periods. This is due to

long hours of work and the fact that as workers get tired they tend to take chances to save time rather than using good sense. This is "farming fever."

H. C. Tankersley, safety specialist and Rural Civil Defense leader at the University of Idaho's Agricultural Experiment Station, has outlined possible reasons for "farming fever" and the ways it can be reduced.

Why does the farmer take chances knowing the possible results? One reason is that he is often the farm manager, the chairman of the board, president of the corporation, marketing economist, and the janitor for his business. The livelihood and the standard of living of his family depend directly upon him. Lack of readily available extra labor often requires the farmer to work exceedingly long hours, or at least he feels he must. Too often the farmer is preoccupied with thoughts of managing his business and with the pressure of the season and climate while operating a piece of complicated machinery. Often he is so concerned with "getting the job done" to insure his family a maximum income that he fails to consider the consequences of acting unwisely at any given moment.

An obvious conclusion is that pressures of the season, lack of available extra labor, the need to make management decisions, and long hours on the job are things that cause "farming fever." Being overtired, impatient, rushed, and taking risks are symptoms of "farming fever." If we accept these conclusions, it is logical to conclude that accidents costing money, lost time, and death are the effects of "farming fever."

There were 2,500 farm people killed on farms while performing farm jobs last year. In addition, a quarter million other people were seriously injured in farm accidents. The cost to U.S. agriculture was in excess of half a billion dollars.

Farming as an occupation has a death rate of 64.1 deaths per 100,000 farm residents. This compares to the death rate of 55.2 per 100,000 population for all accidents.

Why the high accident rate on farms? Here are some of the answers.

The agricultural worker is involved in an occupation in which his work and home environments are one and the same. The whole family is involved in the work-accident picture, both as bystanders and participants.

Agricultural machines are generally designed to grasp, cut, pull, or shape products. This equipment is powered by motors ranging in size from a fraction to hundreds of horse power. These machines are not selective in their operation if hands, fingers, or feet become entangled in their actions.

Optimum safety for the user of farm equipment has long been overlooked in equipment design. Some question has been raised whether or not farmers would be willing to pay for the additional cost of designing farm equipment with an eye to the safety of the operator.

In addition to the special hazards a farmer faces, he also has to contend with the same hazards facing his city cousins. He operates the same electrical equipment in his home, has the same heating devices, and uses the same do-it-yourself equipment.

Farm work presents some hazards inconsistent with the actual task being performed. For example, the farmer is often faced with the task of moving his farm equipment from the farmstead to the field on a public highway. Here he is in competition with vehicles designed for high speed travel, while his tractor or machine is designed to function in an entirely different manner.

The use of modern equipment on the farm often presents serious hazards because of the nature of their use. For example, the farmer may actually use his rotary mower more hours per year than he will operate any other piece of equipment designed for a specific operation, such as a combine or potato harvester.

A farmer is involved in an occupation which is essentially seasonal in nature. He must "make hay while the sun shines." This is the reason for high accident rates which deserves most of our attention. It is the real key to preventing farm accidents.

The prescription for prevention of "farming fever" is simple but one which is difficult to apply. It is *thinking* safety. This requires that the farmer always consider the consequences of his actions, identify the hazards related to the situation, and then act accordingly.

These simple rules can reduce farm accidents with machines

1. **Keep all guards in place.**
2. **Never dismount from a tractor or machine without disengaging the driving mechanism.**
3. **Be sure equipment is in good operating condition before heading into the field.**
4. **Permit only the operator on the machine. No riders!**
5. **Don't allow oil or grease to accumulate where you have to climb or stand.**
6. **Replace worn out mufflers. Loud engine noise can permanently impair your hearing.**
7. **Keep wheels spread as wide as possible to prevent tipping.**
8. **Keep a proper fire extinguisher attached to machine.**
9. **Refuel a cool engine only.**
10. **Be sure brakes are evenly adjusted.**
11. **Use slow-moving vehicle emblems when moving on highway or road.**
12. **Take a mid-morning and mid-afternoon refreshment break. A half-hour is about right.**

Don't succumb to "farming fever."

Here is what can happen when the slow tractor moves on to the highway where it is in competition with other vehicles that are designed for high speed travel.

Interest was high as this group of Michigan FFA officers met company officials.

Make Meetings More Meaningful

WHEN STATE OFFICERS of the Michigan Association had their final executive committee meeting last May, they combined business and pleasure with satisfying results. Normally these sessions are held in the Lansing area and are devoted entirely to association business. This time, they visited Detroit where the Detroit Edison Company served as host to add a variety of activities to a busy work session. Edison's farm sales coordinator, Erwin Raven, was primarily responsible for planning details of the two-day session.

State President Dale Nye visits with Assistant Vice President Thomas J. Peterson during the buffet supper.

The meeting started with a refreshing swim in an indoor pool at the Whittier Hotel where officials hung out the "welcome" sign and provided their best facilities for use by the state officers. After adjusting to their plush surroundings on the Detroit River, the officers got down to the important job of completing association business for the year which included preparations for the newly-elected officers to assume their duties July 1.

On the second day, the business session shifted to Edison's main office. Here, Edward J. Hurley, director of residential and rural sales, welcomed the group and pointed out why his company is interested in working with nearly 22,000 farm customers in southeastern Michigan.

At noon, each officer had the opportunity to meet and have lunch with an Edison official. The chance to learn more about each other's business was mutually enjoyed. Later one Edison official said, "I've learned more about farming in the last hour than I have in the past 20 years."

Following lunch, the officers met with Edison's president, Edwin George and toured the business facilities. Then in the conference room, normally reserved for the company's board of directors, the officers learned more about the electrical business from company officials and the responsibilities a major company has to its customers.

Following a buffet supper, the entire group went to see the Detroit Tigers play the New York Yankees. Three of the officers met with Tiger players and learned that some baseball players are farmers, too.

When the two-day session ended, the officers had completed association business, learned more about how business operates, and all had a good time. The Tigers cooperated, too; they beat the Yankees 4-2.

Future Farmers Douglas Lewis and Walter Barta get a few batting tips from the Tiger's Jerry Lumpe and Norm Cash.

DeVere Dennings at lunch with company officials. Eating in small groups made it easier for them to get acquainted.

A "before" look at the farm home of Gary Winegar. He had already made several changes in the landscaping and lawn.

The new home is part of the plan for improving the farm. Gary helped remodel his own room and also built a patio.

The Farm Home Scene

By Jack Pitzer

OPENING SCENE: A "before" picture of a not-so-unusual farm house, barns, sheds, and fences. Then our star enters—an Ellensburg, Washington, Future Farmer whose efforts along with his parents have changed the not-so-unusual farmstead into a real showplace.

Gary Winegar, 19, was named national winner of the FFA Foundation award for home improvement at the 1967 National FFA Convention in Kansas City. Today, the Winegars have expanded their dairy operation to include all the modern facilities and a drive-in dairy salesroom. Gary is a student at Washington State University, but has kept his 13 Holstein cows. His plans for the future are definitely in agriculture, and he wants to continue his dairy program.

Gary has helped with many of the improvements on the home farm. Part of the biggest additions to the actual farming operation are those that help the Winegars do a more efficient job in the dairy business. They have a new six-stall, walk-through, elevated milking parlor which Gary says is easy to clean and lets them milk more cows in less time. The new open shed for calves is the answer to keeping young stock in clean, disease-free areas. They also have built a new free-stall loafing shed.

Other improvements have been made in the area of feedlot improvements such as pouring cement feeding lots and building new feeding racks, an overhead grain bin, a corral, loading chute, and a new bull pen.

Of course, improvements mean painting, and our star has done his share. In fact, he has painted the 400 feet of three-panel board fence around the farmstead and driveway "many times." He spent 90 hours scraping and painting the four-room house and garage where his grandmother lives.

Perhaps the biggest job Gary has accomplished alone is the construction of a recreation room from an old milk tank room. He worked 112 hours on this 20- by 12-foot room. He tore out closets, woodwork, ceiling, and roof. Then he added a new roof, insulation, ceiling, new windows, and woodwork. The room is paneled with mahogany and has its own snack bar and stereo. When Gary's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Winegar, remodeled and expanded their home, Gary got in the act again and helped do the work as well as landscape the lawn.

Our scene cannot close without emphasizing that Gary was active in the FFA public speaking contest and won the local contest. He served as secretary and president of his local chapter, made the high school honor roll, served on the student council, and exhibited his cattle at fairs and shows.

As the curtain drops and the national home improvement winner leaves the stage, we hear him say, "I have learned a great deal more from my home improvement projects than is obvious. I have learned the value of love and enthusiasm in working with my family. We have had fun and learned to do our best with the job at hand.

Gary takes more pride in this open shed for the dairy calves than any of his improvements on the home farm. It is easy to clean with a tractor and blade.

A controlled environment is one advantage a cab offers.

CABS

What will they do for me and which one should I buy?

TRACTOR AND COMBINE cabs increase efficiency and productivity while reducing hazards to health, comfort, and safety. Cabs provide protection against heat, cold, dust, and wind. In all cases, cabs also provide protection from flying or falling objects, tree branches, and from being thrown off or under a tractor or combine. If a roll-over bar is included, the cab also protects against tractor upsets.

Cabs are available from independent manufacturers, as well as from the tractor manufacturers. The many cabs available for a specific tractor complicate picking the best one for your particular needs. Probably the best approach is to use the guidelines given here to narrow the choice to two or three and then "track down" specific information on the factors not covered.

For maximum comfort, you should be enclosed in a protective cab in which the air can be mechanically controlled. However, the cab should not interfere with performance of regular duties, nor add to your discomfort.

Structural Rigidity. Although there's no point of weight for its own sake, light weight should not be obtained at the expense of structural rigidity. Several of the following requirements are difficult or impossible to provide in a flimsy structure.

Mounting. The cab should be anchored to the vehicle at three points. Additional anchor points are undesirable because they increase the twisting action applied to the cab by "give" of the vehicle when it is operated over rough ground. Vibration-absorbing pads should be used between the attaching points of the cab and the vehicle.

Sound Control. In a poorly designed cab, the sheet metal panels can act as such effective sounding boards for vibration and noise from the engine that you feel as though you were "inside a bass drum."

Good noise control requires adequate support of the sheet metal panels, insulation on the interior surfaces of the cab, and the vibration-absorbing pads between the cab and the vehicle.

Visibility. For safe and efficient operation, it's important to see in all the required directions. Although the normal straight-ahead view is certainly important, you must also be able to see to the sides, to the rear, and almost straight down beneath the vehicle.

Glare. Additional glass area increases visibility, but will cause more glare and eye strain. To offset this, the glass can be tinted, the floor of the cab can be made a dark surface, and a dull finish can be used on the interior walls. If the glass is tilted outward at the top, accumulation of dust and dirt on the outside of the glass is also reduced.

Access. You should be able to enter and leave the cab easily even when it is "buttoned up" for winter use. A front door between the tractor wheel and the engine housing is used with some tractors which have rear hitches. On tractors not so equipped, the door is often located at the rear.

Wherever the door is located, it should be arranged so that it opens quickly and easily in case you need to jump from the tractor if it starts to upset.

Work Space. It's important that the cab be big enough to provide adequate work space. In addition, none of the parts of the cab should interfere with reaching the controls or with their travel.

Standing Room. Even though safety experts may frown upon it, most operators like to be able to stand occasionally to relieve fatigue, especially during long periods of operation. Therefore, the cab should be tall enough to provide standing room, or the top should be hinged for easy opening.

Mounted Equipment. If a manure loader, corn picker, or other equipment is to be mounted on the tractor, possible interferences should be considered. Most cab manufacturers presently provide versions which allow operation of rear hitch-mounted implements.

Be sure to consider such factors as visibility, access, and work space for control of the mounted equipment.

Removable Panels. The door and windows should be arranged so that they can be left open when the tractor is operated during hot weather. In some cases, all the side portions can be re-

Typical Cab Specifications

Dimensions	
Volume	100 cu. ft.
Glass Area (tinted)	25 sq. ft.
Heating System	
Capacity	15,000 to 30,000 Btu per hr.
Minimum Cab Temperature	65 F.
Time to Stable Temperature	10 to 15 min.
Refrigeration System	
Capacity	24,000 to 30,000 Btu per hr.
Temperature Differential	50 F.
Time to Stable Temperature	10 to 15 min.
Power Required	4 to 5 h.p.
Compressor Speed	400 to 4,000 rpm
Type of Refrigerant	F-12
Ventilating System	
Maximum Delivery	600 cfm
Power Required	1 h.p.
Maximum Recirculation	75 percent
Cab Pressure	0.03 to 0.06 H_2O
Filter System	
Capacity	3.0 grams per hr.
Service Interval	100 hr.
Maximum Allowable Pressure Drop	10 in. H_2O

By Melvin Long

moved, leaving only the roof to provide a sun shade.

However, it's equally important for cold-weather operation that these removable portions have adequate sealing arrangements to prevent drafts and excessive heat loss.

Heat Gain or Loss. Regardless of whether the tractor is to be used in hot or cold weather, adequate insulation of the walls and roof reduces heat transfer and the load on the heating or cooling equipment. For hot-weather operation, the cab should also be well insulated from engine heat.

Sealing. Four basic types of sealing must be considered: between the cab and basic structure of the vehicle, around fixed windows, around control linkages or shafts, and around access doors or movable windows.

The first two types of sealings are not too difficult because there is no relative movement except for deflection of parts under load. However, control linkages can be difficult to seal, especially if their motion is other than pure rotation or reciprocation. In some cases, a bellows or boot-type seal is used.

Air-Conditioned Cabs

In general, the points discussed in the preceding sections also apply to air-conditioned cabs. One exception: Movable openings should be kept to a minimum. Thus, the removable panel and openable-roof features are undesirable.

Comfort of the human body depends upon air movement, temperature, humidity, and freedom from dust and dirt in the air. Thus, the air-conditioning system, to be effective, must provide for control of all of these.

Heating. Waste heat from the engine is normally adequate to heat the interior of the cab. A relatively simple core-and-fan type heat exchanger will

(Continued on Page 36)

Stationed by the Door

By Ron Karlson

Each chapter office has its own advantages, but this officer says your office will be what you make it.

IT HAS BEEN said, "You can meet friends everywhere, but you cannot meet enemies anywhere—you have to make them." Being the sentinel of an FFA chapter has a great deal to do with making friends.

At one time, the FFA member who was stationed by the door was called the watchdog. He is called the sentinel now, which I think is better, but I have found that the sentinel is a kind of important watchdog.

In the opening ceremony for an FFA meeting, the sentinel says, "Through this door pass many friends of the FFA." An organization needs friends, and the sentinel of a chapter can do a great deal to make friends for the FFA.

When an outsider comes to the meeting room, it is the duty of the sentinel to answer the door politely and assist the visitor in any way he can.

When special speakers are coming, the sentinel must be there to meet them and make them comfortable. Also, he should have a prepared introduction which lessens the possibility of embarrassment.

An old Roman once rebuked a man who had spoken badly about his appointment to a lowly office. "If the office will not lend dignity to me," he said, "I will lend dignity to it." This is the way I felt when I was elected sentinel of our chapter.

Let us examine some important activities that "lend dignity" to the office.

"Caring for the meeting room and paraphernalia" is important. Without realizing it, the meeting room can become too warm and people become drowsy and enthusiasm lags. See that the meeting room is comfortable. Before the meeting, make sure there are plenty of seats. It distracts from the orderliness of a meeting to drag out more chairs after a meeting has started.

Take good care of the meeting paraphernalia. Dusty or disfigured pieces do not "lend dignity." If the picture of Washington has been written on, or if the owl has an eye out, then neither of these will command respect for the office.

"Assist the president in maintaining order" does not mean that you are to be a bouncer or a head-buster; nor does it imply that the sentinel is to take the roll of a policeman. It simply means that by asking members to be seated and to come to order you can help get the meeting going. You can also insist upon orderliness during the meeting.

The sentinel can be especially helpful during initiation ceremonies. Having been a part of the ceremonies in the past, he should be able to give direction to the proceedings.

Probably the most important function of the sentinel is his duty as an officer. He is a member of the executive committee. The executive committee is responsible for completion of the program of work. The sentinel should be active as a part of this committee.

In our chapter at Belvidere, Illinois, each officer is appointed to counsel two or three committees, helping the leader and his committee get work started and then seeing that it is done. This is a *responsibility*, and responsibility makes a good officer.

Parliamentary Procedure

How To Appeal From The Decision Of The Chair

By Dr. Jarrell Gray

THE OPERATION of an FFA chapter is based upon democratic principles. These principles are put into practice through many ways. Using correct parliamentary procedure is one of them. But have you ever been in an FFA meeting where the president was making some decisions with which you did not agree and you felt at a loss as to what to do?

Sometimes a president may give the impression of being undemocratic, or of "railroading," but if a member knows what to do, he can obtain a decision from the chapter to a question on which the president has made a decision. This can be done with an appeal from the decision of the chair.

Decisions from which an appeal may be made usually pertain to items of business concerning the entire chapter, such as the president "deciding" the chapter will sponsor a banquet, or "deciding" on a point of order.

An error is sometimes made by FFA members in using an appeal to obtain a recount of a vote or to obtain an answer to a parliamentary inquiry. The announcement of a vote and an answer to a parliamentary inquiry are not decisions of the chair and, therefore, cannot be appealed from.

It is necessary to offer an appeal when the president makes the decision and before any debate or business has intervened; otherwise it is too late.

As with most motions, an appeal must receive a second. It is debatable except in cases where it relates to indecorum, priority of business, or deviation from rules of speaking.

An appeal cannot be amended, but it can be reconsidered.

If an appeal receives a majority vote or a tie vote, the chair is sustained, or upheld, in his decision.

When the president has made a decision and a member wishes to appeal it, he should rise and, without obtaining recognition, state, "Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the chair."

It must then receive a second, or it dies for lack of one.

The president, after a second is offered, may state, "An appeal has been taken from the decision of the chair." He may then state whether it is debatable. He may also state, "It is unamendable, and a majority or tie vote sustains the chair. It is now open for discussion."

At this point, the president may state the reason for his decision, and he may also ask the one appealing to state his reasons for making the appeal.

Following the discussion, a vote is taken in the regular manner.

Is a president undemocratic, then, in making decisions for the chapter? Not necessarily. There is a way by which members may obtain the decision from the membership. This is done through an appeal. But members must know how to use such a parliamentary ability. Do you?

Hamnon, Oklahoma

Q. When voting on a list of names, should the first name on the list come first, or should the last name on the list come first?

Scott Smith

A. Names, or candidates, are voted upon in the order in which they were nominated. This would mean, then, that the first name would come first, and the last name would come last.

Brenham, Texas

Q. When is the proper time to offer the motion to reconsider the previous question?

Raymond Bednar

A. After the previous question has been passed, the motion to reconsider must be offered before any vote has been taken under it.

Do you have a question on parliamentary procedure? If so, you can get a direct reply from Dr. Gray, and your question may be selected for this column in the next issue.

Answers are based upon "Parliamentary Guide for FFA" by Dr. Jarrell D. Gray. For direct replies, send your question to Parliamentary Procedure, The National Future Farmer, Alexandria, Virginia 22306. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

A YOUNG MAN CAN buy a farm with little down payment by using a sales agreement. Under this plan, the seller of land finances the buyer. The buyer takes possession of the farm right away but does not get legal title to it until years later when an agreed upon percentage of the purchase price is paid. (See "Buying a Farm Without Money"—December-January, 1967-68 issue.)

But how will you operate the farm and make improvements under these conditions?

J. Edward Pawlick, assistant professor of Farm Management at Pennsylvania State University and a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, explains what you can do under a sales agreement and what costs you can expect.

Under a sales agreement, the buyer can feel free to erect new buildings and make other improvements on the farm. It is true that if he defaults under his contract, the property including the improvements probably would go to the seller, and the buyer would have lost the money he put into them. But, in all probability, he also would have lost them if he had defaulted under a deed and a mortgage.

If the buyer lives up to the terms of the agreement, he has no cause to worry. His only concern would be that he might have trouble borrowing money to make the improvements until he gets a deed to the property.

The seller should be sure before any new buildings are erected that there is a non-lien agreement filed in the courthouse by the contractor. Otherwise, if the buyer does not pay any of the con-

Operating Your Farm Under A Sales Agreement

tractors, sub-contractors, or suppliers of materials, this could possibly become a lien against the real estate, exactly the same as a mortgage, and if the buyer didn't pay the seller might have to pay them to protect himself.

Good Husbandry. There should be in the agreement provisions to protect the seller as much as possible calling for good husbandry on the part of the buyer. That is, adequate liming, crop rotation, painting of buildings, and so forth. It is also good to provide that no standing timber be cut except with permission of the seller. And the seller should be allowed to inspect the property on reasonable terms.

Taxes and Insurance. When the agreement is signed, the buyer owns the property for all practical purposes, the same as anyone who has a deed and mortgage. Therefore, the buyer pays all taxes, insurance, and other expenses the same as any other owner of real estate. The seller should be given proof that these payments are made, and insurance contracts should carry both seller and buyer as payees. The agreement would usually provide that the buyer has the option to replace the buildings or to give the seller the insurance money to be credited towards the principal still owed.

Tax Consideration for Seller. If a seller takes 30 percent or less of the purchase price the first year, he gets an advantage in his income tax. In that case, he pays capital gains tax only on the payment received by him in each particular tax year. Thus, assume he sells his farm for $75,000 in cash and makes a profit of $25,000, he would have to report this $25,000 in the year of the sale. Since only 50 percent of a long-term capital gain is included when determining a person's income for each year, this would be a $12,500 addition to his regular income in that year.

Assume, however, he had sold the same farm on a sales agreement for $75,000. If he received only $7,500 the first year, he would pay tax only on the profit received the first year. Since he has a profit of 33⅓ percent of the sale price, the government would charge him a capital gain tax on 33⅓ percent of the money received the first year or $2,500. Since only 50 percent of a long-term capital gain is included when determining your income for each year, this would be an addition to his regular income that year of only $1,250. He would then take the payments each following year and determine the taxable income in the same fashion.

This method of payment keeps the tax burden from being large in any one year. Where husband and wife are both over 65 years old, they get double exemptions each year and could probably get $3,000 or more in income each year without paying any tax. And since only half of the capital gain is income, that means they could probably have a capital gain income of $6,000 per year without any tax.

However, it should be pointed out that this advantage applies also if the seller takes a mortgage or any other type of security other than a sales agreement. The only important point is that he cannot get more than 30 percent of the sale price the first year. It applies to the sale of real estate, as well as to cattle, machinery, and other personal property.

The personal property tax should also be considered. Check the tax rules in your state.

Pre-payment. The buyer should have the right to make payment in full at any time. Thus, if he is hampered from getting credit because the contract ties up his security or if he does not get along with the seller, he can refinance and pay the seller off when he is able. Also if the buyer dies, the wife would not be burdened with the farm. Assume he buys a farm for $30,000 and dies five years later when the farm is worth $35,000 after he has paid $5,000. His wife could sell the farm for $35,000, pay the $25,000 still owed on the farm, and have $10,000 for the five years of labor. If there were not a pre-payment provision, she might not be able to keep up the payments and lose everything.

Legal Help. Such an agreement concerning the sale of land must be in writing to be enforceable. And it is obviously not a do-it-yourself project, but one that requires knowledge and experience.

Each party should have his own attorney before the agreement is signed. It is difficult for one attorney to adequately represent both parties.

The buyer should also have his lawyer search the title to make sure he does not spend his life paying for a farm only to find that the seller never had good title to it.

There is nothing magical about a sales agreement. It is merely one way of protecting a seller who finances the buyer in the purchase of his real estate, whether it is a farm, a house, piece of land, or a factory.

ASK ABOUT OUR
WORTH-MORE FEATURES

Look what's been added to the performance and reliability line

New International 1256 Turbo-856-756 now with position comfort design

The big change is the way you, your dad or the hired help feel when one of you swings down from these new tractors.

Every control has been positioned for your total comfort. Every move you make has been made easier. You work more relaxed, more efficiently, every hour of the longest day.

New position comfort seat. Hydraulic power raises or lowers the seat—and cushions your ride. Adjusts fore and aft—even tilts up and down. Arm-rests flip up. Optional on 756, 856—standard on 1256 Turbo.

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The capacity to do more work in less time is as big as ever. We wouldn't change that. Not with the performance and reliability records racked up by the 1206 Turbo, 806 and 706.

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with 700 plow
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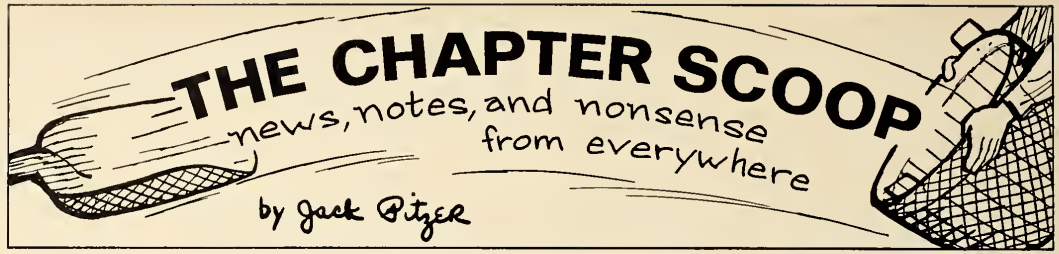
International 856 (95 hp*)
with 700 automatic reset plow

International 756 (76 hp)
with 550 plow

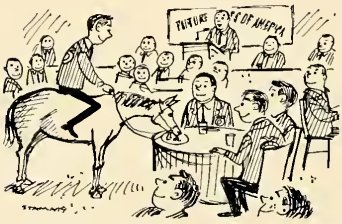


Sold by the pound! *Dos Palos,* California, Greenhand "slaves" were auctioned off to students and faculty. "Slaves" shined shoes, cleaned lockers, and carried books.

N-N-N

From *Groveport,* Ohio, Chapter Reporter **David Bowman:** "We displayed all our 284 blue ribbons, 7 trophies, and 18 champion awards from the state fair at the local bank."

N-N-N



Half-Arabian filly awarded at *Forest Lake,* Minnesota, Chapter banquet. Judges picked member most interested in horses as winner.

N-N-N

Forest Lake, Minnesota, FFA purchased an oxen for community development project in Guatemala.

N-N-N

A turkey raffle helps *Deaver-Frannie,* Wyoming, Greenhands earn FFA jackets.

N-N-N

Fort Plain, New York, Chapter won the first award in state's science program at fair. Exhibit emphasized use of chemicals. Attracted attention with miniature airplane flying overhead.

N-N-N

Willis Hampton, Arkansas, wrote. *Branch* Chapter plans on winning hog judging contest! Confidence.

N-N-N

Part of **Steve Bouvet's** farming program, of Hatch, New Mexico, is 5 acres of chili. That's an interesting change.

N-N-N

Columbus, Absarokee, and *Rapelie,* Montana, Chapters held joint ceremonies. Initiated Greenhands and Chapter Farmers.

N-N-N

She asked, "You unattached?"

His reply, "No. Just put together sloppy."

Joke from *Missouri Future Farmer.*

Dilley, Texas, Chapter built 79 farrowing crates for local hog men.

N-N-N

Webster, South Dakota, Chapter had first prize float. Title: "Gone With The Wind." Two part float—one with dry prairie, the other a lush meadow. Showed advantages of soil care.

N-N-N

Parowan, Utah, Chapter had a guest speaker. Spoke about gun safety relative to deer season.

N-N-N

Three-acre corn project of *Tate,* Florida, Chapter made 185.5 bushels per acre.

N-N-N

Bourbon County, Kentucky, Chapter members had champion Angus, Hereford, and Charolais at Bluegrass Beef Show and Sale.

N-N-N

State tool identification team winner —*Forest Hills,* North Carolina—**Bobby Hinson, Steve Strawn, Tommy Mangum,** and **Mike Aldridge.**

N-N-N

Clinton Robbins of Nyssa won Oregon's state tractor operator's contest. Makes third year in a row!

N-N-N

FHA heartthrob chosen by Future Homemakers at Taylor Ridge, Illinois, was **Dan Hofer,** *Rockridge* Chapter.

N-N-N

Greenhands of *Elkader,* Iowa, invite their parents to a special night meeting. Lets new parents see how FFA meeting is conducted.

N-N-N

Greenhand Chapter at Somerset, Texas, elected officers: **Les Booth,** president; **Randy James,** vice president; **Graham Wied,** secretary; **Herman Mueller,** treasurer; **Keith Glowka,** reporter; and **Brad Wood,** sentinel.

N-N-N

Chapter treasurers—don't forget to collect dues from graduated members. They can help with activities too.

John Smith, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, FFA'er lives on General Eisenhower's farm.

N-N-N

Chapter delegates to Virginia's state convention had a treat. Carroll Dale, offensive end for the Green Bay Packers, was guest speaker.

N-N-N

Waverly, Nebraska, Future Farmers have given parliamentary procedure demonstration to two community groups.

N-N-N

A hayride was sponsored by *Adair,* Iowa, Chapter. Had two chaperones per wagon.

N-N-N

First place trap shoot honors at 1967 Kansas Leadership Camp went to **Roger Gill,** *Effingham.*

N-N-N

Grand champion meat hog at Laurel, Mississippi, fair shown by **Jack Dozier,** *Northeast Jones* Chapter.

N-N-N

Larry Busch, *Cuba City,* Wisconsin, made state FFA band. Makes 11 years in a row someone in the family made it.

N-N-N

Bridgeton, New Jersey, Chapter got $200 grant for beautification. FFA cooperated with Jaycees. Fixed up an alley into nice mall in their town.

N-N-N

The new sound? West Virginia Future Farmers heard Paul Tarpley and Richard Morrison (past national officers) sing a duet at convention. No recording available—yet.

N-N-N

Limestone, Maine, Chapter had nine different sponsors for 1968 FFA Calendars.

N-N-N

Despite the sleet, rain, cold, and snow, keep shoveling us the news. Like the mailman, "Scoop" always goes. Besides, it'll be hot soon.(?)

Power Happy

Some farmers get carried away by the power and performance they get with AC Farm Tractor Spark Plugs and AC ACron Oil Filters.

AC Farm Tractor Spark Plugs have a massive electrode which extends spark plug life; and the heavier, extra-strength insulator stands up under severe operating conditions.

A fused metal-glass inner seal prevents leakage of combustion gases past the center electrode. An extruded internal gasket prevents combustion gases from escaping between insulator and shell. These benefits prevent power loss.

These and other AC features assure you of Full Time Firepower under all operating conditions.

New AC ACron Oil Filter. AC engineers have invented a new filtering material called ACron. Tests show that it traps and holds more of the materials that cause engine wear than any other filtering material yet developed.

Dirt particles as small as 1/10,000 of an inch in size are held back from the engine. Full-flow filtering action assures the continuous removal of engine-damaging particles.

Muscle up your tractors with AC Farm Tractor Heavy Duty Spark Plugs and new AC ACron Oil Filters.

GM
MARK OF EXCELLENCE
AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION

For Safety's Sake, Check Your Lights—Replace with AC Guide Lamps.

This heavy-duty steel pan slides under tractor easily and is a real convenience when changing crankcase oil.

The oil flows into the pan without spilling. All of the seams are welded on the outside as flush corner joints.

Farm Shop Feature

Here's how to make a

Heavy-Duty Steel Pan

HOW MANY TIMES have you wished that you had a heavy-duty steel pan that could withstand abuse, and yet hold five gallons of crankcase oil, or be used in various other ways in your farm shop? About the only way to have one is to weld one yourself. An absolute necessity in constructing a heavy-duty rectangular steel pan is a piece of eight-inch channel, 2½ to 3 feet long. (Note: 12″ channel would be better.) The purpose of the channel is to keep the sides of the pan as square as possible and to help absorb some of the welding heat.

Materials needed to make a five-gallon pan:
1—1/8″ x 12″ x 16″ strip for bottom of the pan.
2—1/8″ x 6″ x 16″ strips for sides of the pan.
2—1/8″ x 6″ x 12¼″ strips for ends of the pan.
2—1/4″ rods, 15″ long for handles on the pan.

This pan weighs approximately 21 pounds and will cost about $2.75.

The bottom of the pan is made of 1/8″ strip, 12″ wide, and 16″ long. Length can be cut on a shear, a metal cutting band saw, or with the cutting torch. Sides of the pan are made of 1/8″ strip, 6″ wide, and 16″ long.

The channel is placed on side and clamped to the welding table. The bottom of the pan and one side are clamped to the channel, and a flush corner joint is welded.

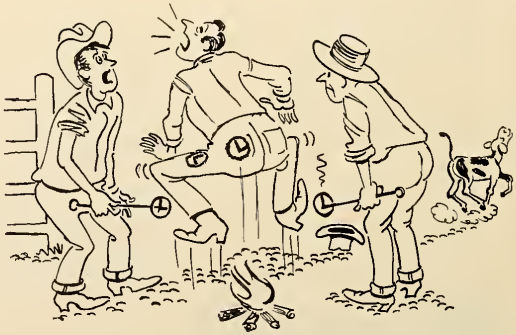
To put the second side on, rotate the side and bottom of the partially completed pan 180 degrees, horizontally. Clamp the partially completed pan and the side to the channel. Weld another flush corner joint the entire length of the pan.

The ends of the pan are made of 1/8″ strip, 6″ wide, and 12¼″ long. There will be a problem in keeping the sides of the pan square, as the sides tend to bow in. To get the pan square, set the pan up on its side on the welding table, clamped to the welding table. Then pull up on the top side so the pan is square (when the side you are pulling up is flush with the end). Then tack weld the top corner. Reverse position of the pan by clamping the other side of the pan to the table. Tack weld the corner when the side and end are flush. Reverse ends of the pan and repeat. (There is no backing under this flush corner joint; with 1/8″ material, one can weld at about 100 amps with most welders when using 1/8″ E6013 electrode. This is about 25 amps less than when the sides are welded to the bottom, and the channel is helping to serve as a back up.)

Handles are made of 1/4″ rod, 15″ long and are bent in a heavy-duty vise. Each bend is about 5″. The top of the handle should be 2¼″ above the top of the pan so you will have a 2″ opening to grip and carry the pan. Center the handle between the two sides. Tack weld in place and your job is finished.

This idea was submitted by Mr. Arlyn W. Hollander, vocational agriculture instructor at Markesan, Wisconsin.

Editor's Note: The National FUTURE FARMER needs farm shop project ideas of items that FFA members can build. We will pay $20.00 for the best idea published in each issue and $10.00 for each additional item used. Submissions must include a clear black and white photo along with a brief yet complete description of materials used and a few pointers on how to build.



"It's not our fault. You wouldn't hold the doggone calf still!"

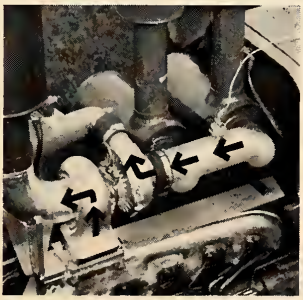
Take off with 105 hp. farming! It's the thrifty new turbocharged 1950-T

Here, you see the new Oliver 1950-T turning a 9-ft. wide strip, plowing 40 to 50 acres a day.

Yet this 105 Certified PTO Horsepower is amazingly thrifty—in first cost and in fuel per acre.

Reason No. 1: The "T" in 1950-T stands for turbocharged. An exhaust-driven turbine blower packs extra oxygen into each cylinder. You get more horsepower per pound of fuel, more per cubic inch of engine size and dollar of cost. In the 1950-T, turbocharger and engine are so carefully mated that pull goes up when an overload forces the speed to go down. You don't sacrifice normal lugging power. And excessive pressures are avoided at high engine speeds.

Reason No. 2: You get extra



work power with Oliver's completely new Over/Under Hydraul-Shift—over, direct and under drive with power-shift plus a regular 6-speed transmission — 18 speeds in all. Never before has it been so easy to apply full engine power to every size of load.

Reason No. 3: You can expect more from the 1950-T because its 105 PTO hp. is certified. The 105 is a minimum figure, with every 1950-T delivering at least this much. Many will turn out more.

Check into the new 1950-T tractor. It promises big farming which really takes off. Oliver Corporation, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

OLIVER

FOR MEN WHO GROW

Tractor and Combine Cabs

(Continued from Page 27)

maintain the recommended cab temperature of 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

The heated air should be directed against all the glass areas through which vision is essential to prevent fogging and icing of the windows.

The heating system should have enough capacity to bring the cab up to the desired temperature within ten to fifteen minutes after a cold start of the tractor. To provide a relatively uniform temperature throughout the cab, the warmed air should be introduced near the floor and directed toward your feet and legs.

Cooling. For hot-weather operation, cab temperatures should be 10 to 15 degrees below outside air temperature. The normal temperature rise inside an unoccupied cab can be as much as 35 percent above normal outside air temperature. Thus, for operation in 100-degree weather, the cooling system should have enough capacity to reduce cab temperature by 40 to 50 degrees. Refrigeration capacity of 2 to 2½ tons (24,000 to 30,000 Btu per hour) is required for most routine applications.

Humidity. Control of humidity is normally a by-product of temperature control. When the warm, moist air is circulated over the cooling coils, the water vapor condenses and can be drained away.

Pressurization. This is essential for operation in dusty or dirty conditions. Without it the cab becomes a dust trap. The required pressure varies with cab sealing effectiveness and with weather conditions. The goal is to provide enough pressure to force the air to flow outward through any small leaks in the cab so that dust and dirt cannot enter.

The outside air intake should be located so that it is not affected by swirling air currents and dust during normal or unusual operation. An oil-bath or dry-type air filter should also be included.

Ventilation. This is second in importance only to temperature. The air in the cab must have enough motion to provide uniformity of temperature and humidity, but not enough motion to cause an objectionable draft to drivers.

The ventilation system should be capable of providing at least 10 cubic feet per minute of *fresh* air to remove body heat, odors, and products of respiration. If you smoke, an additional 6 or 7 cubic feet per minute are required. However, for proper air movement, a total flow—including both fresh and recirculated—of 300 to 600 cubic feet per minute is necessary.

When the outside air temperature is between 45 and 60 degrees, ventilation alone usually provides satisfactory conditioning of the air. The outlet should be located relatively high in the cab.

Components. The components of the cooling system are similar to those used for automotive air conditioning: a compressor driven by the engine, a condenser to cool the refrigerant, an evaporator or cooling unit in the cab, plus the necessary piping and controls.

Any components mounted in the cab should be located so that they do not interfere with entrance or exit and do not hinder access to any vital controls. The air-intake filter should be located so that it is accessable for servicing and should have capacity enough that it can be serviced at the same interval as the oil filter on the tractor engine. The parts should be handy but not in the way.

1968—The Road Ahead

(Continued from Page 20)

Acreage diversion payments will be resumed as in 1966. As in the past, a minimum diversion of 20 percent of the base acreage will be required for participation in the program. Corn and grain sorghum growers may receive acreage diversion payments (45 percent of the price support rate times the projected production from diverted land) for diverting from 20 to 50 percent of their base acreage to soil-conserving uses.

The 1968 program provides for a price support of $1.35 per bushel for corn (loan of $1.05 per bushel, plus a support payment of 30 cents a bushel), the same as in 1967. Price supports for sorghum grain, oats, and barley are also continued at 1967 rates.

October feed grain prices averaged 15 percent below a year earlier, and probably will continue low this fall and winter. Prospects for heavier domestic use and larger quantities placed under price support suggest some seasonal price rise later in the 1967-68 marketing year.

Wheat. The 1968 wheat program is virtually unchanged except that the national acreage allotment of 59.3 million acres is 13 percent smaller than it was in 1967. The average payment per bushel to participating producers will be 48 cents per bushel, compared with 59 cents in 1967.

U.S. wheat prices during 1967-68 are expected to show some recovery from the $1.39 per bushel average farm price in July through September. In fact, the October farm price, $1.43 per bushel, was the highest monthly average farm price of the current season. Barring a decline in exports from the estimated 750 million bushel level, it appears that the farm price for the entire year may average 10 to 15 percent above the loan.

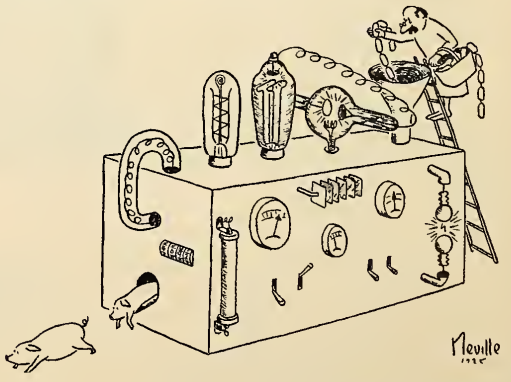
Soybeans. Harvesttime prices are averaging slightly below the support rate of $2.50 per bushel. They likely will return to the support level later in 1968, but are not expected to exceed it by any significant margin.

Vegetables. With ample supplies in prospect for most fresh vegetables, prices are expected to average moderately below last fall's high levels.

The aggregate supply of canned vegetables is moderately larger than last year's tight supply. Frozen vegetable supplies are record large. As a result, prices for processed vegetables in the 1967-68 marketing season are expected to average slightly lower than in 1966-67.

Potatoes. A record fall crop and relatively large remaining stocks of late-summer potatoes have resulted in prices sharply below last fall's. Prices are expected to remain low into early winter.

Fruit. Prices for most fresh and processed fruits during the fall and winter months will be considerably higher than a year ago, reflecting reduced supplies.



Your wife drives it 50 miles to the hairdresser's and back. Is she a truck driver?

When it comes to work, the truck-framed, truck-powered, truck-tough INTERNATIONAL® pickup is second to none. And never has been.

But the new INTERNATIONAL pickup is even more now. Works as a "car" too, because we made it easy and fun to drive.

We took the crank out of the steering wheel. It's so easy, you may discover you don't even need our power steering. And we took the stomp out of the clutch. But you may want our smooth automatic transmission anyway.

We also offer you handsome interiors with bucket seats, stereo, carpeting and air conditioning. A sporty touch of extra chrome here and there. You can hardly blame your wife for loving it.

If you can live with all that comfort, you've got yourself more than just a tough pickup. You've got a new kind of "car."

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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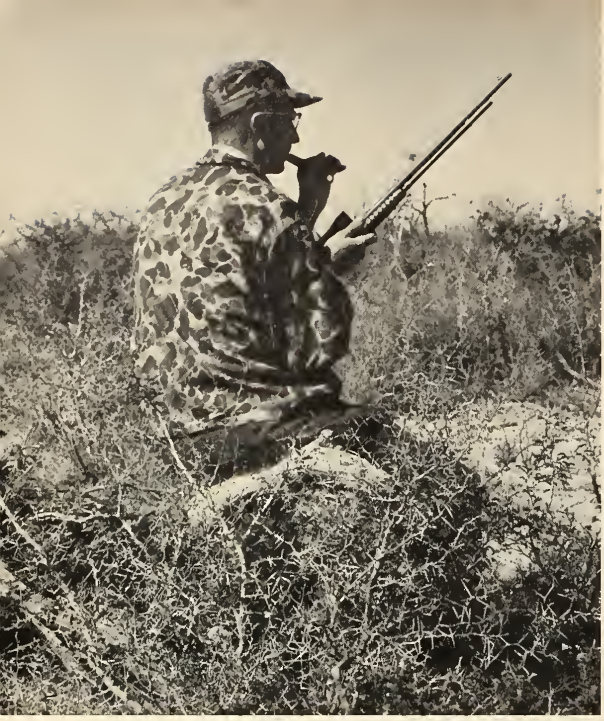
The New International Pickup. Don't call it a truck.



Extend Your Hunting Season

There is no need to put your rifle away just because the legal season has ended for most game. With some scouting around, look what you can find!

By Russell Tinsley

MY FRIEND WAS busy cleaning and oiling his rifles. He carefully prepared each one for storage and placed it in the gun case.

"Sure hate to see the hunting season end," he admitted ruefully. "Seems like it just started."

"Why end it?" I asked.

"Because the law says I must," he complained. "For an outdoor writer, you're failing in your current events . . . the deer season closed yesterday in case you haven't heard."

"It's common knowledge," I went on. "But I'm going hunting tomorrow. Want to join me?"

My friend thought I was kidding. When he realized I was serious he said okay and started quizzing me on where and what we would hunt. I told him he'd find out soon enough; just bring his .222 rifle and meet me at my house at daybreak.

We had a delightful morning. Another friend of mine, a rancher, was most grateful for our visit. We were helping him eradicate some of the many jackrabbits which inhabit his lands. On our way home, my companion confessed the idea of hunting jackrabbits never occurred to him. "Why I've just learned to extend my hunting season," he said happily.

So can you. Just because the seasons are closed on some game doesn't mean you must hang up your guns and forget hunting for almost a year. There's something to be hunted year around. With some imagination and scouting about, you can locate convenient targets close to home. While it is great sport, you also are helping hold down pest creatures that need to be controlled.

The possibilities for so-called "off-season hunting" are almost unlimited. It is difficult to speak in generalities since different creatures inhabit different terrain, and a pest in one locale might be classified as a game animal in another. Each hunter must take his local conditions into consideration as he determines what he can and cannot hunt outside the legal hunting season. A logical place to start is by checking your state hunting laws.

Consider the raccoon, as an example. Some states protect the coon with an open season, and it is classified as a fur-bearing animal. In other states, their numbers have multiplied so astronomically that they are unprotected and actually need to be thinned. In my home state of Texas, I have several rancher friends who welcome me with open arms when I come coon hunting. An overpopulation of crop-destroying coons can be a trying ordeal, indeed.

There are off-season targets for both the shotgun and rifle fans. Crows are widespread and can be hunted year around. The best way of duping them is with a call, either a mouth-blown job or an electronic caller, such as a battery-powered phonograph or tape recorder. Records and tapes are available with true crow sounds, which will bring the unsuspecting black bandits flocking to you. Another possibility is the magpie in the western states.

Pest hunting can be as complicated or as simple as you wish to make it. With jackrabbits, for instance, I've hunted them both with flat-shooting, long-range centerfire rifles and the diminutive .22 rimfire. In its more complex form, we hunters seek a high vantage, either a ridge or hill, and scan the surrounding countryside with powerful spotting scopes to pinpoint rabbits in the distance; then we try to hit them with high-powered rifles like the .222 Remington equipped with scope sights, six-power or stronger. At times, I've stalked jackrabbits armed with nothing more than a .22 rimfire rifle, trying to sidle close and pop the rabbit before it sights me.

The same strategy in either form can be employed for critters like woodchucks, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, or cottontail rabbits. While the cottontail rabbit is a popular game animal in much of the United States and protected with game seasons, it is considered a pest with no closed season in some states like Texas, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Predator calling is a fascinating sport that can be enjoyed anywhere you might live. While many different species of

(Continued on Page 42)

...and the last rap of the auctioneer's hammer... these are the "moments of truth" for a cattle breeder. This is when good breeding and six months of intensive fitting pay off. Let Calf Manna and Sho-Glo help you top the sale, steal the show. Calf Manna builds the bone and fleshing that will boost the bidding. Sho-Glo adds bloom and finish that will catch and hold the judge's eye. More top money animals are fitted on these feeds than any others in America. They're Carnation quality. Ask your dealer for Calf Manna and Sho-Glo–the feeds with the big red circle on the bag.

Look for this Albers Beef Pan at your dealer

Smooth, heavy-duty plastic that defies corrosion, dents and wear. No sharp edges to damage valuable animals. Stacks neatly for traveling. Cleans easily, can be used for both feed and water. For the name of your nearest dealer–plus a free Feeding Booklet–write Carnation-Albers Feeds, Dept. 287 Box 170, Pico Rivera, California 90660.

Carnation-Albers the feed of champions

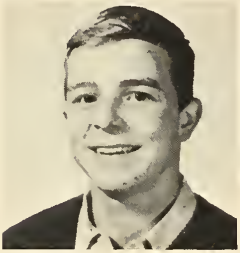
THE FFA IN

DELAWARE—Bill Long, 16, of Selbyville, earned first place in the Delaware State Future Farmers of America Meats Judging contest held September 13 at Klings Meat Market, Willow Grove.

James Harrison placed second in the individual judging. Twenty-one FFA members in teams from seven schools took part in the event.

The Caesar Rodney High School team won first place in the team judging. James Prettyman, John Harrington, and James Harrison were members of the winning team. Second place team honors went to the Harrington High School team, with Marshall Anthony, Nyle Calloway, and Larry Larimore participating.

The seven teams from vocational agriculture classes throughout Delaware competed in the annual FFA judging contest.



High individual in the meats judging contest was Bill Long, of Selbyville.

NORTH CAROLINA—The community service committee of the North Iredell FFA Chapter has erected an information sign on the main highway near the school.

The sign calls attention to the new school and announces activities of the FFA chapter and vocational agriculture department.

North Iredell High School is located in Olin, North Carolina, a rural area 10 miles away from any main highway, and is easily bypassed. (*B. W. Campbell, Advisor*)

NEBRASKA—The National Agricultural Youth Institute brought together 100 youth delegates from every state in the nation for a hard careful look at agriculture's future.

Most of the delegates were selected by governors of their states, and many of those selected were Future Farmers. The Nebraska Centennial Commission financed the institute.

Format for the two-week event included five days on the University of Nebraska campus for sessions with speakers, panel discussions, and an opportunity for future leaders to be exposed to today's leaders in agriculture.

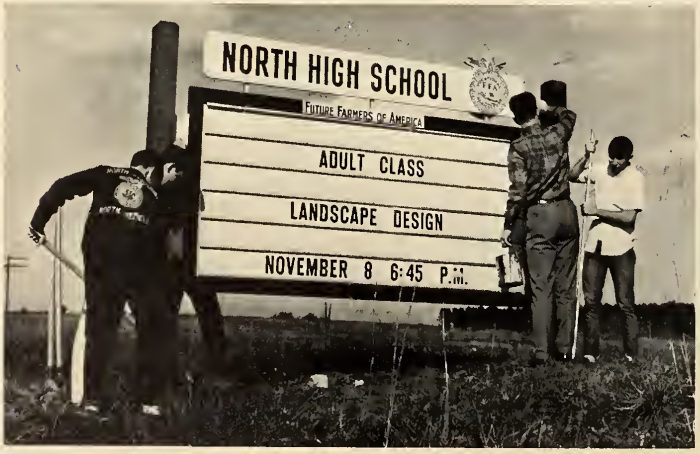
On the weekend, each delegate stayed with a host family in Nebraska. This gave the delegates a chance to visit and get acquainted with farming, ranching, and sights of Nebraska.

Then the delegates convened again for the remaining four-day period in a camp setting. Delegates formulated a 10-year plan for the future including such topics as (1) the needs for continued agricultural education, and (2) financing college educations.

Speakers during the institute included Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman. He charged the youth delegates as "trustees of the future" for agriculture. Gary Swan, then national FFA president, was a dinner speaker to present challenges in agriculture for young people. Other speakers represented the areas of farm machinery and equipment, agricultural communications and education, politics, food and meat processing, insurance and credit, livestock feeding and marketing, and farm chemicals.

Other highlights included a greeting from Pat Boone and an evening mixer with area girls. (*Lawrence Bruckner, Illinois Delegate*)

Community service committee members of the North Iredell, North Carolina, FFA Chapter have erected this new activities sign for their chapter and school.



UTAH—When fire strikes, it is a concern of the community, especially when it's a range fire located above the main population center.

The fire was spotted about 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, October 25. By 11:00 a.m., 19 members of the Wasatch FFA Chapter in Heber City, Utah, volunteered for active fire duty and by 12:30 p.m. were actively engaged in fighting what could have been a very serious range fire.

The fight lasted for some seven hours before it was finally brought under control and the members returned home.

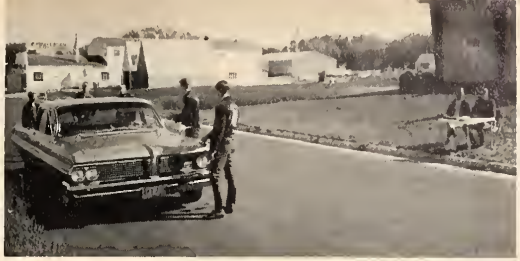
By 9:00 a.m., October 26, several members again returned to the scene of the fire and spent several more hours cleaning up and extinguishing the remaining fires.

Those who volunteered were Craig Jones, Jim Pederson, Mike Wright, Frank Clayburn, Mark Turnbow, Dennis Mc Kenzie, Frank Montoya, Karl McMillian, Ken Giles, Terry Thompson, La Verle Mecham, Dennis Daily, Tom Edsitty, George Nyberg, Jack Thompsen, Bill Beckendorf, Rich Allison, Larry Bronson, and Blaine Sweat.

Local officials and residents congratulated the FFA for its fine work and its willingness to help out. Ken Kennegaard, a committee chairman, organized and lead the fire fighters. (*Steven Edwards, Chapter Reporter*)

CALIFORNIA—Fallbrook High School was chosen this year to host a Latin American group of high school students for two weeks. The El Salvador teens spent their visit in local homes of Spanish-studying students. Along with

ACTION



Olivia, Minnesota, FFA sponsored a free vehicle safety check with the Jaycees.

special assemblies and a trip to Disneyland, the youths attended a special barbecue given for them by the local chapter of the Future Farmers of America. The 23 amigos and their hosts, 2 chaperones, 5 school board members, and the superintendent of schools were among the honored guests in attendance, plus 43 FFA members. In all, over 160 barbecued hamburgers were served.

Among the 23 amigos, one outstanding friend stood out. He was Manuel Hernandez, son of the President of El Salvador. After his visit in Fallbrook, he flew to Washington, D.C., and personally met with President Johnson.

NORTH DAKOTA—A combination pancake supper and slave sale proved to be a winning combination as the Watford City FFA Chapter turned an evening of food and frolic into a tidy $560 net for the chapter treasury.

Ample advanced planning and promotion were the keys to attracting over 400 people to the supper and selling 36 "slaves-for-a-day" at an average price of $9.60. The event was publicized in two editions of the local weekly paper with two articles and two advertisements. The local radio station also carried publicity on the event, and the boys papered the town with attractive and appropriate posters.

The chapter received help from their mothers in preparing the 80 pounds of pancake mix, 100 pounds of sausage, 25 quarts of syrup, and 20 gallons of milk required to serve the meal. They also secured the services of a professional auctioneer in transacting the slave sale.

Chapter Greenhands served the meal and cleaned up the serving room. They later had their revenge as they watched the older chapter members and advisor sold into slavery.

The highest priced slave for the evening brought $19.80, and the advisor, Mr. Boyd F. Robinson, Jr., helped raise the average as he exchanged a day on the business end of a pitchfork for $15.00. The slaves, who were insured by the chapter against accidents, were to be used on any one of the following three Saturdays.

The final item of business for the event was a written thank you to all the slave buyers and to the mothers who helped prepare the meal. (*Eric Arntson, Assistant Professor, North Dakota State University*)

Fallbrook, California, FFA hosted teens from El Salvador at a special barbecue.

MINNESOTA—The Olivia FFA Chapter in cooperation with the Olivia Jaycees held a free vehicle safety check. It was the first time that either group tried this project in their community. The Jaycees obtained the necessary information and materials; while the FFA members were able to supply labor.

The safety check was held three hours on a Saturday afternoon. The check lane was set up close to an auto repair garage. The mechanics at the garage were happy to show the Future Farmers how to check such items as the tires, brakes, and steering.

A total of 36 cars and trucks were checked. Each driver received a copy of the check sheet that showed why the vehicle passed or failed. Each vehicle was checked for brakes, lights, steering, tires, exhaust system, glass, windshield wipers, mirrors, and horn. Those that passed received a safety check sticker.

The FFA chapter felt that more publicity than one article in the paper should be done prior to the check date. Posters around town and large signs along the road giving directions to the check lane are a must. (*Ronald Kubista, Advisor*)

FLORIDA—Future Farmers at Seminole High School study vocational agriculture on a 45-acre farm.

The laboratory-type classroom and training facilities include a shop, equipped with mechanics' and carpenters' tools, barns, and machine sheds. Students have built most of the buildings themselves.

Special instruction is provided in the areas of ornamental horticulture, forestry, general agriculture, and livestock production. Sheep, beef cattle, and poultry are kept on the farm.

The students have also developed a park-like grove for a recreation area and furnished it with picnic tables and a barbecue grill they built.

Many of the students who graduate from the vocational agriculture department go on to the Technical Education Center of Pinellas County to take the two-year agriculture course.

A new barn built by students for their school farm. Scott Wilhem holds one of the show animals from the farm, below.

Last chance

Ever wish you had a small grooming brush in your pocket just before judging began? Here's your answer. This small Wright-Bernet grooming brush fits in your hip pocket . . . giving you the opportunity to do a little "last chance" grooming. It's one of many Wright-Bernet brushes available at all stores where quality grooming materials are sold.

WRIGHT THE QUALITY LINE BERNET
1524 Bender Ave. Hamilton, O. 45011

WHAT'S

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD DOING FOR FUTURE FARMERS?

PLENTY!

Just since 1921 — over 10,000 scholarships have been awarded to students in selected counties served by Union Pacific Railroad.

We're in this together — in 1967 alone almost 25% of all commodities shipped were farm products.

For more information about the Railroad's dedication to agricultural improvement write to Joe W. Jarvis, Supervisor of Agricultural Development, Union Pacific, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.

GATEWAY TO AND FROM

THE AGRICULTURAL WEST

Extend Your Hunting Season

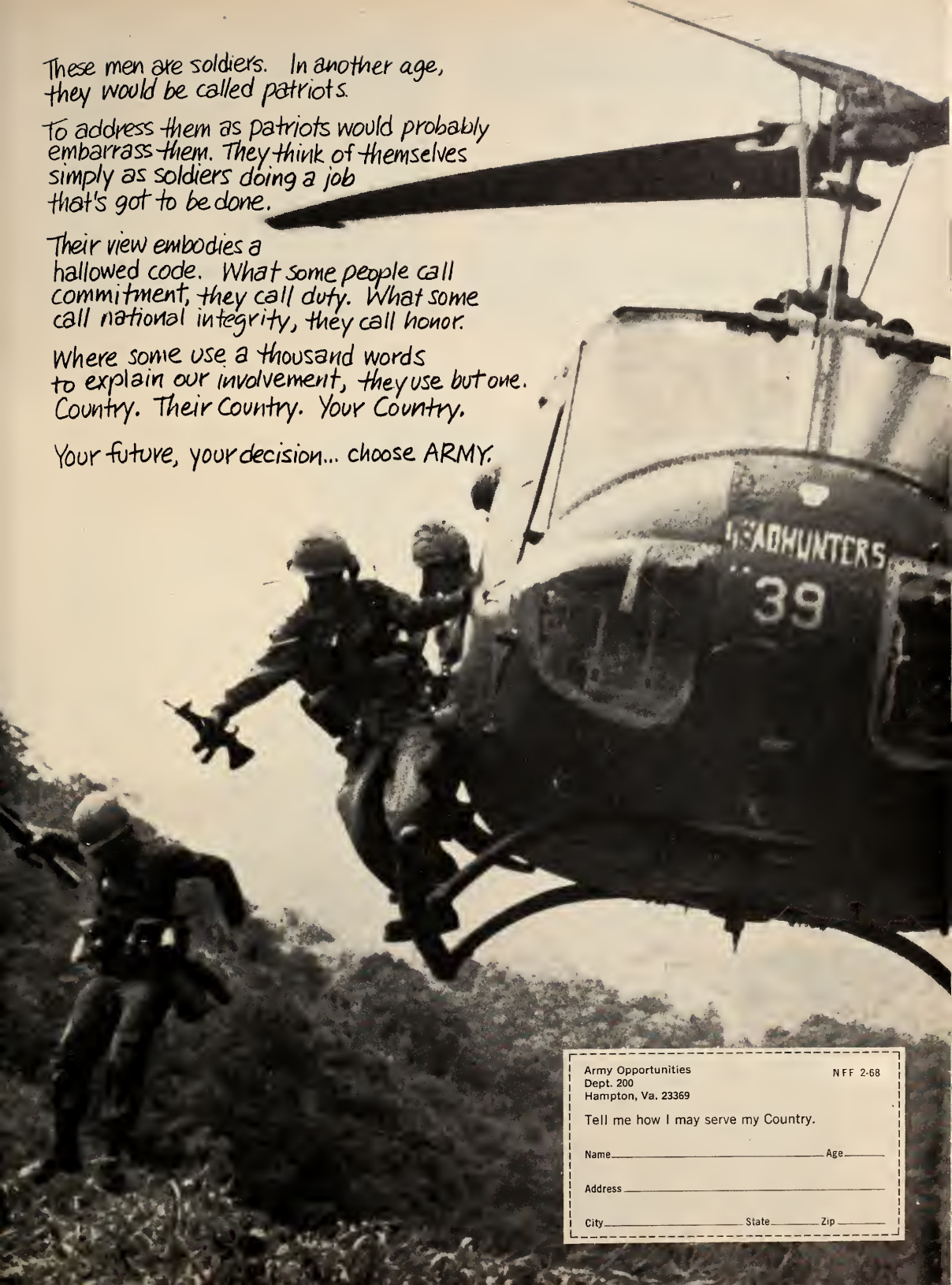
(Continued from Page 38)

birds (owls, hawks, and others) and animals answer the rabbit-in-distress call, the three most popular and widespread are the fox, coyote, and bobcat. An economical mouth-blown call will do the job adequately, but portable phonographs and tape recorders with authentic distress cries of rabbits and birds are even more effective. Game calling is an off-season sport that's gaining in popularity throughout the country.

But the particular type of hunting you do will be dictated mostly by where you live. Look around and see what's available. Possibly there is something you have overlooked.

Not too long ago a farmer friend and I spent part of a night hunting barn rats, of all things. We used .22 rifles loaded with special rimfire pellet ammunition, commonly called "rat shot." We would sneak into the barn and flash a bright light in likely spots where the jumbo rats hang out. Whenever a rat was spotted, one man put the light on it while the other blasted away with the shotgun-like cartridges in the .22. We eliminated 21 of the pests in one night and had a ball doing it.

Yes, the possibilities are practically endless, limited only by your own imagination and resourcefulness.



These men are soldiers. In another age, they would be called patriots.

To address them as patriots would probably embarrass them. They think of themselves simply as soldiers doing a job that's got to be done.

Their view embodies a hallowed code. What some people call commitment, they call duty. What some call national integrity, they call honor.

Where some use a thousand words to explain our involvement, they use but one. Country. Their Country. Your Country.

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Officers of the Jackson, Louisiana, FFA Chapter carried out a Thanksgiving chapel program for their school. As a finale, they gave groceries to a family in the community.

Eugene Bollinger, Cloister, Pennsylvania, FFA, received a Shorthorn steer from the local Jaycees. This makes the fifth year the Jaycees have awarded a steer to the FFA.

The newest members of the Redwood Falls, Minnesota, FFA Chapter. They have all met the requirements for the Greenhand Degree of membership in the FFA, and have taken their first step forward for a bright career in agriculture.

Top young cattleman in the Texas FFA is John Rousseau. He has increased his herd from 34 to 62 head. The award is given by the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers group.

Jerry Keller, Southwest Licking, Ohio, FFA, uses an L.P. gas-operated "scare gun" to keep the birds out of his 70 acres of corn. Jerry has five of these guns in operation.

Driving with your eyes on the center line is a good way to meet new people.

Officer Stone, for example. And Judge Crain. And Court Bailiff Wiggins.

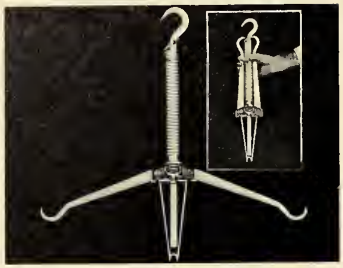
If you'd rather not meet these people, take the advice of Professor Amos E. Neyhart, "Father of Driver Education," and look ahead.

Don't look at your hood or sight down your fender. Keep an open view. At night, look beyond the range of your headlights. For shapes or lights that could mean danger.

Of course, it's up to you. You can follow this advice and be a better, safer driver. Or you can meet some new people. Officially.

Ford

FFA KNOW YOUR GAINS



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A. This new duplex hitch attachment is available for International 56 and 66 Series four-row planters, 58 Series six-row planters, and 601 fertilizer carrier. Has tongue and 14-inch wheel; does not have to be installed on tractor. (International Harvester)

something new

B. One trip will remove manure of 80-cow dairy herd with this 200-bushel Model 346 tank-type flail spreader. (New Holland)

C. New Harvest King combine is one of biggest. Has 54" cylinder, 14½' straw walkers, comes with hydrostatic transmission. (Mathews Co.)

D. The Ford Model 8000 has 105-PTO h.p., nearly 7½ tons working weight. Largest farm tractor in company's history. (Ford)

E. The "Terra Tiger" is for off-road use. Seats two, carries 600 lbs., will cross swamps, rough terrain. (Allis Chalmers)

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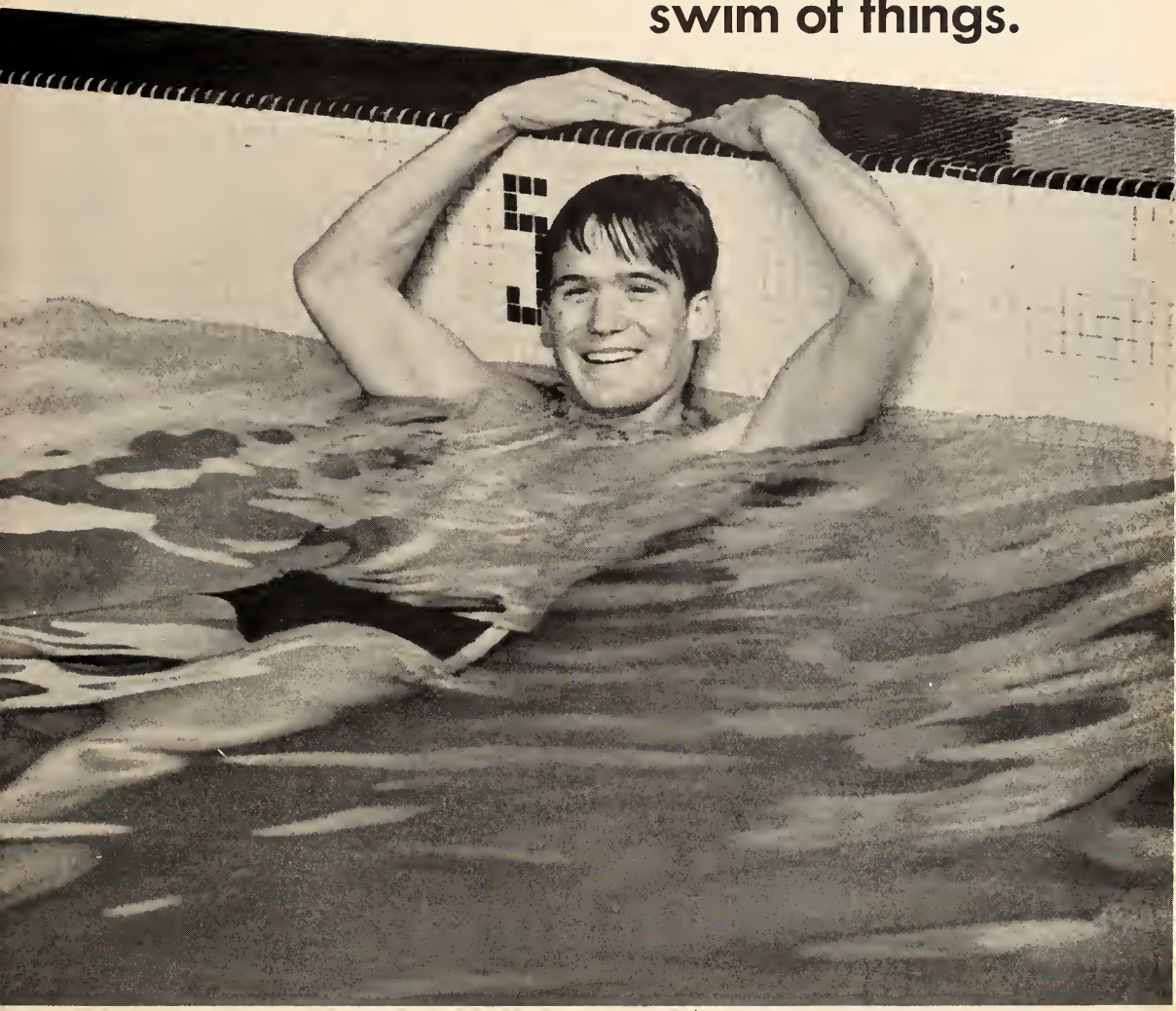
Steve Clark is in the swim of things.



Student, coach, author and sometimes lecturer . . . that's Steve Clark. He has also set three world swimming records. Has won three Olympic gold medals.

He's at Harvard Law School now. Getting set for a career in international law. And when he's not in class or studying, he helps coach swimming at MIT and the Cambridge YMCA, writes and occasionally lectures at local high schools. He does it all and still takes time out for ROTC. Ask him why and he'll tell you—"that's the best way to do it." Like everything else he does.

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Can You Identify These People?

THIS HISTORICAL photo is a group picture of the first National Congress of Vocational Agricultural Students held in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1926. Some of them have been identified, but Mr. E. J. Johnson, who is working on the National FFA Archives, would like your help in identifying others. It has been estimated that students who were 16 years old at the time would be about 58 years old today.

The FFA, to a considerable extent, was an outgrowth of these early judging contests held in Kansas City for students of vocational agriculture. Such meetings revealed the need for a continuing organization to further foster the educational and leadership training needs of these students. This came about in 1928 at the third National Congress when the organizational meeting of the FFA was held.

Some other needs of the FFA Archives have been identified. Mr. Johnson states that he has the catalog booklet for the second annual National Congress in 1927 and the fifth for 1930, but he would appreciate these announcements for other years, starting in 1926. He would also like to have magazine and newspaper clippings of these events, starting in 1926 and continuing through the early 1930's.

An appeal has also been made for assistance from state associations and individuals to better assure your Archives being a worthwhile venture to inspire those who visit the National FFA Center. Items needed include historical objects, pictures, paraphernalia, publications, and early documents relating to the formative years of FFA and NFA. Proper recognition will be given for objects contributed. You can let Mr. Johnson know of any assistance you can provide by writing to him in care of: Future Farmers Supply Service, Alexandria, Virginia 22306. Join in the effort to complete the FFA story for the National Archives.

FREE for YOU

THESE materials are free! You can get a *single* copy of any or all of them by mailing the coupon below. Just circle the items you want and send your *complete* address.

48—Shooting For The Future—Everyone who likes the outdoors for hunting, or even for hiking or bird watching, will be interested in this story of how wildlife and game have been preserved. Tells what sportsmen have done for conservation. (National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc.)

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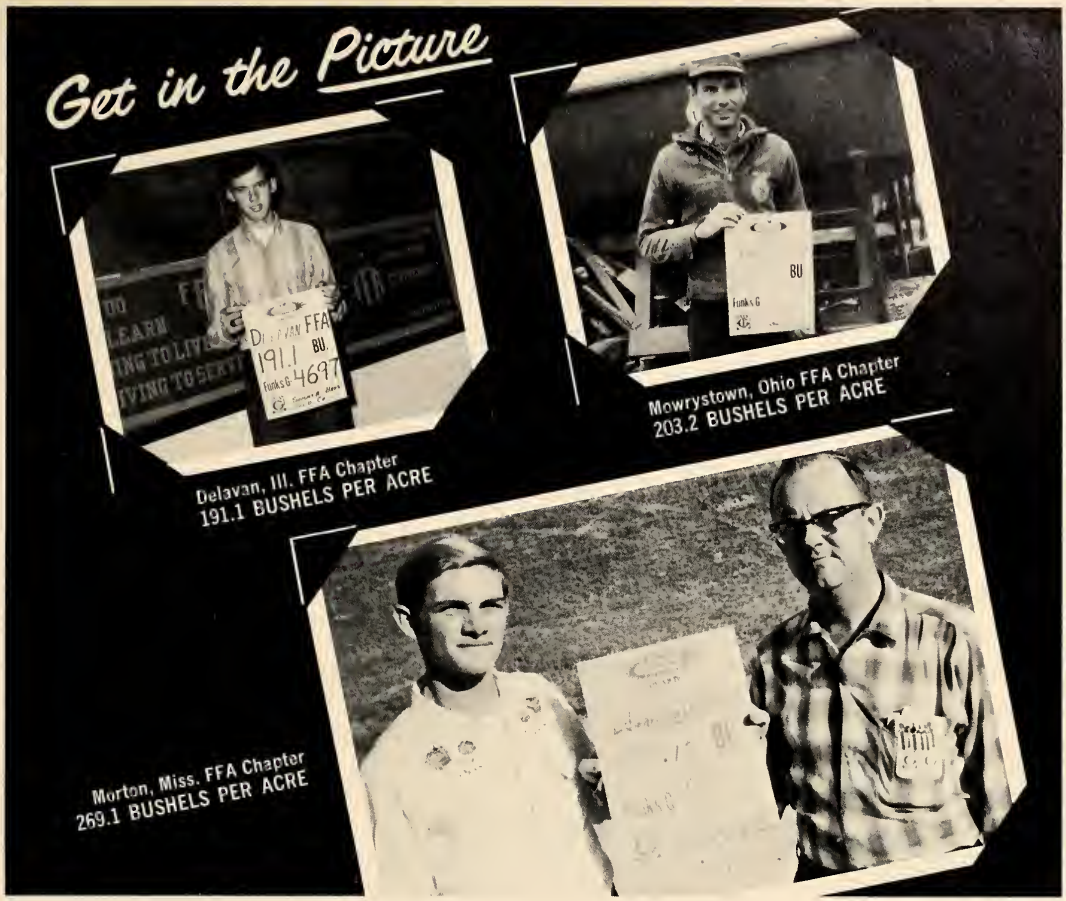
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IDEAS your chapter can use

CHAPTER MEMBERS, officers, and advisors are always looking for ideas their chapter can use. To make that job easier, *The National FUTURE FARMER* presents here ideas, programs, and activities used by top chapters in the nation . . . those who received Gold Emblem ratings at the 1967 National Convention.

It should be noted that *activities listed may not be that chapter's most important program.* Activities were selected to give readers as wide a variety of unique ideas as possible. You are sure to find some to fit your chapter's program of activities.

Coolidge, Arizona, Chapter had an animal cooperative formed with three other FFA chapters. One chapter would buy and summer feed, and the other chapter would winter feed and sell. This chapter leased 414 acres for members to carry out this cooperative effort.

Mansfield, Arkansas, members made a special study of colleges and advanced vocational schools in the surrounding area. This was done in an attempt to inform all of the members of the opportunities of advanced training beyond the high school level.

Eaton, Colorado, sponsored a pure seed show, a little international stock show, a chapter farm mechanics show, and conducted a sheep sale as part of their FFA program.

Platte Valley, Colorado, members used a big brother system to help new members get better acquainted with the FFA. The big brothers also helped new members with many problems that occurred in adjusting to a new school environment.

The **Housatonic Valley, Connecticut,** Chapter has formed a cooperative to raise starter pullets for members. The day-old chicks were purchased and distributed to members when six to eight weeks old. Greenhand members received valuable experience in managing 756 pullet chicks that were purchased.

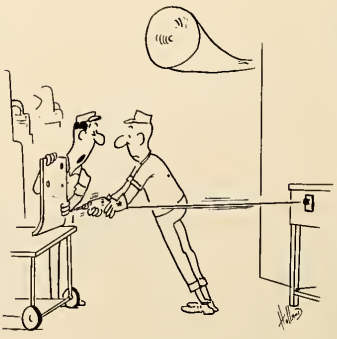
Santa Fe, Florida, Chapter spent several hundred dollars last year for textbooks, due to insufficient school funds. Members now improve their scholarship and study by having updated and current texts for their use.

Greenville, Georgia, members conducted and installed playground equipment on the school campus. In the area of supervised farming, the chapter had an average of 4.3 productive projects per member.

Winder-Barrow, Georgia, had 77 members cooperate in a local conservation program. Road banks were planted, waterways established, pasture and cover crops planted, and rotation systems followed.

Maroa, Illinois, conducted a community tree planting project in which members provided trees and planted them upon request throughout the area. To promote patriotism, the chapter purchased American flags for all members of the chapter.

The **Sycamore, Illinois,** Chapter supported an international exchange program by sending one of their FFA members to Greece and Denmark. As part of their vocational agriculture classes, members also operated a 37-acre farm as a land laboratory.



"Go find a drill with a longer cord."

Warren, Illinois, conducted an extensive safety program promoted through radio programs, newsletters, and newspapers. Special emphasis was placed on tractor, cornpicker, automobile, fire, and chemical safety.

The **Clinton, Indiana,** FFA hosted two boys from Mexico in cooperation with the Indiana Association. This chapter also took the Mexican exchange students to the National Convention.

Coal Creek Central, Indiana, is one of the few chapters with its own FFA band. The band played at many FFA activities on the chapter, district, and state level during the past year.

Members of the **Hagerstown, Indiana,** Chapter constructed a mobile sheep dipping tank to help eradicate scabies and other parasites. Over 2,000 head were dipped. With the new field sprayer, members sprayed 2,000 acres of crops for local farmers. Profits went to the chapter treasury.

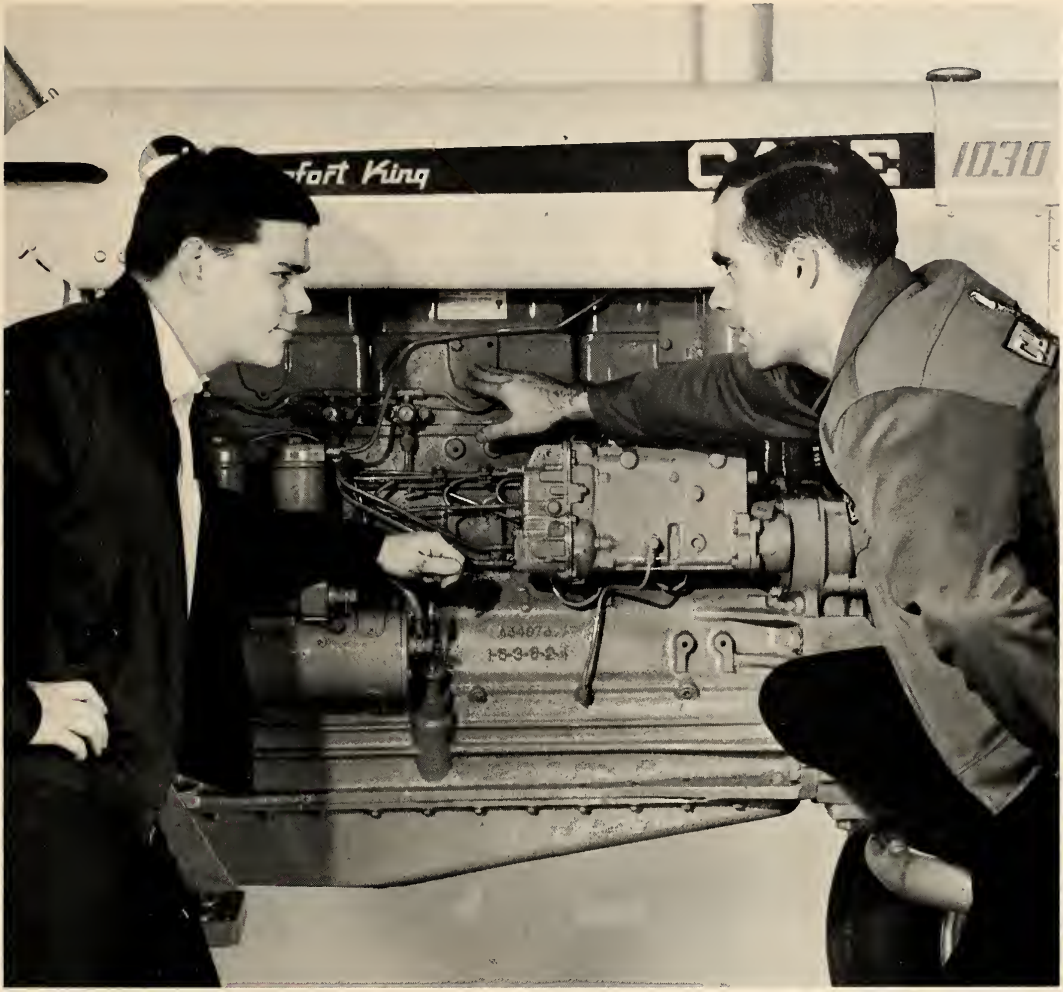
Members in **Bloomfield, Iowa,** conducted variety test plots, fertilizer trials, and weed control plots. The chapter also presented baskets of food to needy families during the Christmas season.

To conserve the natural resources of the community, **Atchison County, Kansas,** planted 1,500 yards of windbreak, seeded 9 farm pond dams, stocked 6 ponds with fish, built 71 ditch stops in pastures, farmed 1,214 acres of land on the contour, and sprayed 946 acres of pasture for thistles and buckbrush.

Garden City, Kansas, members hold five play nights during the year in which members organize and conduct various sports and games. One night is especially for members and their fathers. Members also treat their mothers to a "night out" in which a dinner meal is served and the Chapter Farmer Degree is given.

Anderson County, Kentucky, cooperated with the community Jaycees

(Continued on Page 52)



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IDEAS your chapter can use

(Continued from Page 50)

in building picnic tables, recreation equipment, and fences for the community park. In the area of safety, they conducted a farm safety contest in which 62 members took part. Eighty-six farms were checked. Of the 742 hazards found, 686 were corrected.

The **Memorial, Kentucky,** Chapter sponsored a farming program contest to encourage members to conduct more profitable well-balanced farming programs. Awards were presented to the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior with the most outstanding program.

As a community service, the **Slidell, Louisiana,** members donated labor and plants to beautify a local nursing home. For their own enjoyment and recreation, the chapter operated a swimming pool and camp facilities on the school farm.

Saline, Louisiana, members have taken over the operation of the Northwest Louisiana Agricultural Association. Members of this local farmer organization agreed to let chapter members fill the positions of manager, secretary-treasurer, and committee members to operate the fertilizer business, keep the records, and keep the warehouse in good condition.

Damascus, Maryland, adopted a child through the Children's Relief Fund. In the area of cooperation, the chapter has a 33-acre plot of corn with the University of Maryland where new experiments with chemicals are carried out.

Wachusett, Massachusetts, conducts an excellent scholarship program by giving scholarship awards to top students in each grade. Scholarship charts are posted, and films are shown on the importance of education. Follow-ups show that for the last five years 36 percent of the chapter graduates have continued their education beyond high school.

Members of the **Cassopolis, Michigan,** Chapter started the new school year with a better student-teacher relationship. The high school teachers were taken on a tour of the school farm and were later the honored guests of an FFA cookout.

Corunna, Michigan, operated a chapter land laboratory where test plots of crops were planted. Members raised five different corn varieties on the farm and tested three levels of chemical weed control.

Jackson, Minnesota, members conducted an invitational livestock judging contest in which 50 teams from three states participated. The contest was so well planned that it was also utilized by college students and adults.

Inverness, Mississippi, operates an FFA thrift bank which has been in operation for 32 years. Members' deposits total more than $17,000, receiving an interest rate of 5½ percent. The bank operates with the same officers as any commercial bank.

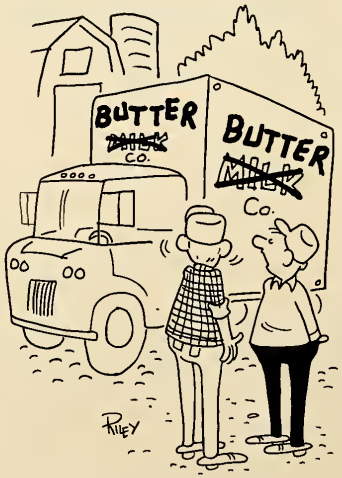
One of the major goals of the **Morton, Mississippi,** Chapter was to improve cattle of chapter members. The chapter show string grew from six head in 1965 to 28 in 1967. In the local and state fairs, members had 14 champions and reserve champions with winnings that totaled over $1,300.

Ainsworth, Nebraska, had a special freshman-parent night to acquaint the parents with the FFA and vocational agriculture. Chapter officers also conducted a goodwill tour of local businesses to promote public relations.

The FFA members of **Ruby Mountain, Nevada,** participated in a local horse show that provided activities in areas of community service, cooperation, public relations, and earnings and savings. Jumping courses were constructed, classes for members of the local horse club were given, crews were formed to set up courses, escorts for sponsors were provided, and members participated in the competition.

Roswell, New Mexico, conducted a self-improvement contest in which points are recorded periodically on a special chart placed on the class bulletin board. The chapter also reports that 100 percent of the members have FFA jackets.

Hamilton, New York, sponsored an exchange program with a chapter in another state. The program consisted of an exchange of four FFA members from each chapter for a week's visit to learn more about the FFA in other states.



"The road out here is really rough!"

Barker, New York, stressed community service projects during the past year. A track tournament was held in the grade school, a baseball diamond was constructed for the little league, and evergreens were trimmed in the village park.

North Iredell, North Carolina, has a large reforestation project underway. This year members planted 52,000 seedlings and assisted in beautification projects at school and throughout the community.

Safety is a major part of the **A. S. Gibbens, North Dakota,** Chapter's program of work. Chapter members conducted a radio program on tractor safety, sold 48 SMV emblems and 35 emergency car heaters, carried out a demonstration on tractor safety, and had an exhibit on tractor safety at the state convention.

The **Minot** Chapter in **North Dakota** had 19 members placed on jobs in the agriculture occupations program as part of their training in vocational agriculture. Members also promoted the use of slow-moving vehicle safety signs by selling over 60 signs, all of which were installed on tractors and equipment by FFA members.

Members of the **Big Walnut, Ohio,** Chapter were concerned with boys and girls that were less fortunate than themselves. The chapter adopted a Mexican child, money was contributed to the Christian Children's fund, and members repaired enough toys in their Santa's workshop to enable over 100 children to have a Merry Christmas.

Fairfield Union, Ohio, initiated a workshop program in which chapter officers and committee chairmen had a two-day summer retreat. During this time, the new program of activities was developed, and advanced leadership training was conducted.

Marysville, Ohio, developed an outstanding community service program with their school and community. As a part of their program, the chapter sent Kool-Aid and instant tea to former members now serving in Vietnam.

Members of the **Broken Arrow, Oklahoma,** Chapter assisted with a drive to help needy children at Christmas time. In another area of great need, chapter members contributed to the National Diabetic Foundation.

Fletcher, Oklahoma, members worked with the local Chamber of Commerce and the town board in equipping an army truck acquired by the Fletcher Fire Department. The truck was used as a fire fighting vehicle for use in the surrounding rural areas.

Senior FFA members in **Grassland, Pennsylvania,** have the opportunity to acquire agribusiness work experience.

(Continued on Page 54)

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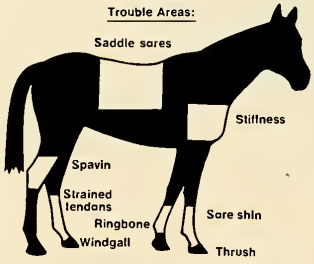

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"When your horse is off —rub Absorbine on!"

IDEAS your chapter can use

(Continued from Page 52)

During the second semester, each senior works four days each week from 1:00 p.m. to the closing of the working day. On Wednesdays they meet in the classroom to discuss their experiences and learn more about salesmanship, taxes, sales slips, social security, and insurance.

Kutztown, Pennsylvania, emphasized school and community beautification, using plants grown in chapter greenhouse.

Azle, Texas, members have the distinction of having the only known organized honorary FFA chapter in the nation. Membership is made up of honorary members of the Azle Chapter. The purpose of the organization is to support the FFA activities in the community.

Millard Eagle, Utah, financed farming programs for 26 members. The chapter thrift account totaled $36,359.73.

Bear River, Utah, members cooperated with the local county wool pool in marketing 158 lots of wool. FFA members were on hand to weigh, clerk, and load wool for marketing. Close cooperation exists between the FFA chapter and the USDA farm, churches, and other community organizations.

To help conserve the natural resources of the community, the **Robert E. Lee, Virginia,** Chapter trained three "Keep Virginia Green" crews and had all members receive instruction in fire fighting. Members also devoted one meeting to soil conservation, planted 118 feed patches for wildlife, and planted over 50,000 pine seedlings.

The **C.T. Smith, Virginia,** Chapter conducted a foreign exchange program with England. The chapter sent one FFA member to England and had an English student spend the summer in the home of one of the chapter members.

In the area of public relations, **Tunstall, Virginia,** presented 5 television programs and 90 radio programs. In addition, they submitted 125 articles to newspapers and magazines. Members also put up 29 FFA identification signs and 56 FFA mailbox posts.

Ripley, West Virginia, members cooperated with the local fairs by helping distribute catalogues, set up tents, and build exhibit areas. Members assisted with the showing and judging of crops and livestock.

Terra Alta, West Virginia, conducted an extensive Christmas tree project as a community service. Throughout the year chapter members pruned, treated, and provided trees for many local organizations.

Monroe, Wisconsin, conducts two weekly radio programs to promote activities of the local chapter and to keep the community informed of individual accomplishments made through FFA and vocational agriculture. Radio programs for the year totaled 112.

The livestock committee of the **Frontier, Wyoming,** Chapter is trained to have all swine owned by members blood tested for brucellosis and leptospirosis. They now have a clean herd and are working toward a certified herd. Last year the committee collected samples from 75 hogs.

Quite an array of activities, isn't it? Each of the above chapters had first been rated "Superior" by their respective states, based on the number and kinds of achievements. To enter the Chapter Award Program, a special report form may be obtained from your state FFA office.

At the national level, chapters are ranked as to "Gold Emblem," "Silver Emblem," or "Bronze Emblem" awards. The FFA Foundation provides a plaque for the chapter the first year it receives a National Emblem award and a spur for each subsequent award.

The original material for this article was prepared by the four FFA fellowship students at the University of Maryland. It was used in a ceremony at the National FFA Convention when these Gold Emblem chapters received their awards. The fellowship students—all former FFA advisors—are J. D. Brown, Greensboro, North Carolina; Larry Selland, Killdeer, North Dakota; Dennis Torrence, Appomattox, Virginia; and Wallace Vog, Reardan, Washington.

"Guess who the Bureau of Missing Persons just called about young man!"

Tune-ups Make Difference in Performance

TUNE-UPS ARE one area where you can really feel the difference in performance of farm equipment, especially when the job is well done. And no step is more important to a good tune-up than setting basic (or initial) timing.

By following basic timing procedures, you can get maximum engine performance and economy of operation. Over-advanced timing can lead to shortened spark plug life, preignition or detonation, especially if fuel octane is too low for the additional advance.

In order to assure accuracy of your timing, here are some procedures:

•Aim your timing light like a pistol and look straight down the beam of light to the timing mark. Sighting at an angle to the beam, you are likely to be off several degrees when lining up the pointer with the timing mark.

•Follow printed instructions faithfully. If the chart calls for 850 rpm with the vacuum line disconnected and taped . . . then do it. Many pros remove the vacuum line on all distributors when setting timing.

•In checking mechanical advance, watch the timing marks while gradually increasing rpm to 2,000. Timing marks should advance smoothly. More than three degrees of flutter is a sign that distributor needs repair.

•In checking vacuum advance, with vacuum line connected and engine running, prod the throttle open and closed without changing engine speed. If the vacuum advance is working, the timing marks should shift rapidly.

•After timing is set from number one cylinder, connect the timing light to the alternate firing plug. Find the alternate by placing half the firing order over the remaining half like this.

1-8-4-3
6-5-7-2

(The alternate plug is under number one.) In this case, number six is the alternate cylinder and if there is no excessive cylinder-to-cylinder variation, the timing marks will line up the same as number one. More than three degrees variation indicates a distributor cam problem.

•Also remember that breaker point spacing and dwell affect ignition timing. Any time you change point spacing or dwell, be sure to check timing.

"Quiet, Bill! Never wake a sleepwalker suddenly."

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B. Paid circulation		
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2. Mail subscriptions	412,427	459,605
C. Total paid circulation	412,427	459,605
D. Free distribution by mail, carrier, or other means	3,887	4,286
E. Total distribution	416,314	463,891
F. Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing	3,472	2,859
G. Total	419,786	466,760

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

V. STANLEY ALLEN, Business Manager

SPORTRAIT

By Stan Allen

THE CLASSIC IMAGE of professional football is a hard-charging fullback with head and shoulders low, knees high, busting into a charging line. Jim Taylor of the New Orleans Saints has been one of the best fullbacks in the National Football League.

Taylor has come a long way from the Baton Rouge, Louisiana, High School where he starred in both football and basketball. A four-year letterman in both sports, he played in the North-South High School All-Star games in both sports. As a senior, he was All-City, All-State, and High School All-American in football. It was only natural that he would accept a football scholarship at his hometown Louisiana State University.

Jim made a good showing in freshman sports at LSU, but other problems kept him from the starting team until his Junior year. He made up for the lost time with a lot of hustle and did earn All-American honors.

The Green Bay Packers picked Taylor on the second round of the 1958

Jim Taylor is a fullback that runs over tacklers instead of around them.

player draft. He got to play in only two games at the end of the season that year and gained 247 yards on 52 runs and scored two touchdowns. Burns that resulted from an accident at home kept him out of the first six games of the 1959 season. On his return the new Packer coach, Vince Lombardi, gave him a chance, and Jim gained 452 yards on 120 runs that scored 8 TD's. He earned his pro status in 1960 when he gained 1,101 yards and almost beat Cleveland's great Jim Brown in rushing. He carried the ball 230 times for an average of 4.8 yards per carry and scored 11 TD's.

Taylor had another fine season in 1961 as he ground out 1,307 yards on 243 runs for a 5.4 yard average. He scored 16 TD's to lead the league, was named All-Pro, and played in the Pro Bowl game. At 6 feet tall and weighing 210 pounds, he is not big by pro standards. However, those pounds are all muscle which give him the hitting power of someone weighing 50 pounds more. He has always followed a rigid physical fitness program, and this plus an amazing balance has made up for size. He earned a reputation of running over tacklers instead of around them.

Jim was hitting hard in 1962 when he took 273 hand-offs for 1,474 yards for an average of 5.4 yards per carry and scored 114 points on a record 19 touchdowns rushing. He became the third player to win both the individual rushing and scoring title in the same year. No other player in NFL history ever won a scoring title by rushing TD's alone. Teammate Paul Hornung had to sit out the 1963 season, and the enemy defenses keyed on Jim that season; but he still gained 1,018 yards on 248 runs for 10 TD's and a 4.1 yard average.

Jim recorded his fifth straight 1,000-yard season in 1964 to set an all-time NFL record. He hit the line 235 times for 1,169 yards and 15 TD's. The injury bug caught up with him in 1965 when he gained only 734 yards on 207 tries, which would be good for many healthy backs. He was named the Most Valuable Player in the Packers win over Cleveland in the 1965 NFL championship game and played in his fourth Pro Bowl game. Taylor played out his option with the Packers in 1966 and was traded to the New Orleans Saints for a number one draft choice, after gaining only 728 yards. His fine Packer career totals 8,230 yards gained, over 1½ miles, on 1,816 runs for a 4.5 yard average. He was also a good pass receiver for the team. He caught 187 passes for another 1,505 yards and led the team in receiving last year. He scored a total of 558 points on 93 touchdowns.

With the Saints this year, he gained only 390 yards on 130 runs although he was running behind the offensive line of a new team. After nine years of the pro wars, he ranks third in all-time rushing yardage and, at 32 years old, is still the hardest hitting fullback in pro football. While he may not reach the 1,000 yard mark again, you can bet he'll be picking up the short yardage on clutch plays for several more seasons.

"Come on, Debbie—the blind date you got me couldn't be that bad!"

"Guess how fast the new tractor will go Dad!"

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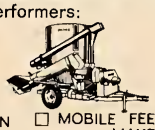

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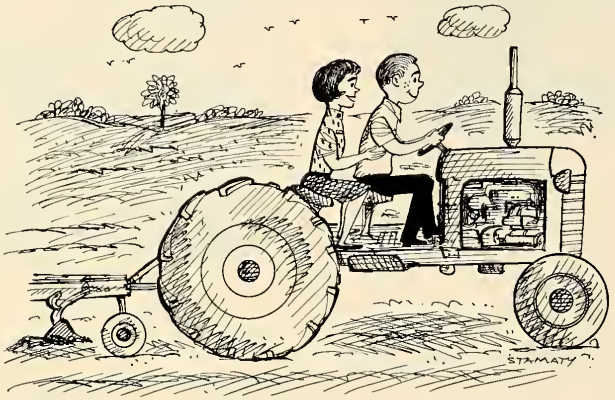
Charlie, the Greenhand



"You're so busy Charlie. This is our first date in months."

We've just heard about a glass blower who was suddenly overcome by hiccups. He turned out a thousand percolator caps before help came.

Arne Thompson
Warroad, Minnesota

A young teenager was going on her first date with a new boy friend. As always, the father was nervous. *"Are you sure this young fellow is a good driver?"* he asked.

"Oh, yes," the girl replied. *"He has to be. One more, and he'll lose his license."*

Derrick Goins
Fayetteville, North Carolina

George bought his wife a little foreign car for her birthday. The next day he came in from work and found the car sitting in the middle of the dining room.

"How did you get your car in there?" George asked.

"It was easy," replied his wife. *"I took a left turn when I came out of the kitchen."*

Tim Lee
Hartselle, Alabama

On the first day back at school after summer vacation, Bill was telling a classmate how he nearly drowned at a beach.

"As I went down for the third time," he said, *"I saw my entire life flash before me!"*

"Tell me," interrupted his friend, *"did you happen to see me handing you that $5.00 last spring?"*

Richard Lowe
Marshallville, Georgia

One of the strangest stories making the rounds is that of the last man on earth after the H-bomb destruction of the world. Only a miracle had preserved this man, but he was distraught as he looked down from an upper floor of the Empire State Building to behold total devastation as far as he could see.

Engulfed in a feeling of profound loneliness, he decided he couldn't bear to be the only person alive—so he jumped.

His body hurtled down, story after story. As he passed the thirteenth floor, he heard a phone ringing!

Bernie Brumfield
Hamden, Ohio

Sign in front of gas station: *"Put a tiger in your tank."*

Sign on a station a mile down the road: *"Our final filters remove tiger hairs."*

Scotty Young
Binger, Oklahoma

A first grader came home from school one day with a zero marked on his paper. His mother exclaimed, *"Jimmy, why did you get that zero?"*

Jimmy responded, *"That's no zero, Mommy. The teacher ran out of stars, and she gave me the moon."*

Willie Lee Ayers
Lambrook, Arkansas

Teacher: *"Jerry, why is your composition on milk only a half-page long when I asked for two pages?"*

Jerry: *"I wrote on condensed milk."*

Fredrick Fredrickson
Zumbrota, Minnesota

Martha: *"There's one big difference between playing golf and learning to drive a car."*

Millie: *"What's that?"*

Martha: *"When you learn to play golf, you don't hit anything."*

John Henderson
Emerson, Arkansas

An older farmer on his first visit to the city wandered into a hotel lobby. Soon he saw an old woman step into one of the elevators and disappear. A few minutes later the elevator came down, the door opened, and out stepped a beautiful young girl. *"My gosh,"* the farmer yelled. *"I should have brought my old woman with me."*

Raymond Kriley
Stockton, Kansas

Bill: *"I wish you boys wouldn't call me Big Bill."*

Phil: *"Why not?"*

Bill: *"These college names stick—and I'm going to be a doctor."*

Leon Smith
Hague, Virginia

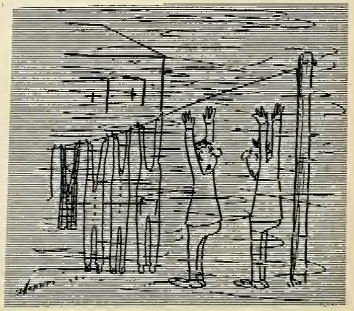
Did you hear about the boy who nicknamed his girl "Appendix" because it cost so much to take her out?

Gerald Fontenot
Ville Platte, Louisiana

Bob: *"Did you see the fish I almost caught? It was three feet long, and it must have weighed 20 pounds. I never saw such a fish."*

Tom: *"I believe it."*

Doug Dale
North Bend, Nebraska



"Ain't this something! Come out in the miserable fog and run right into a holdup!"

The National Future Farmer *will pay $1.00 for each joke selected for publication on this page. Jokes must be submitted on post cards addressed to The National* Future Farmer, *Alexandria, Virginia 22306. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.*

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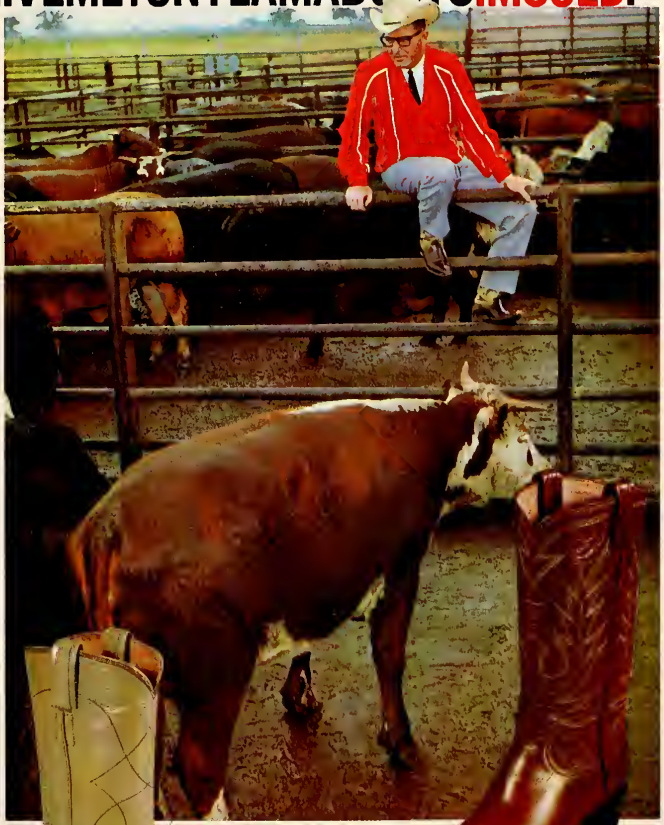
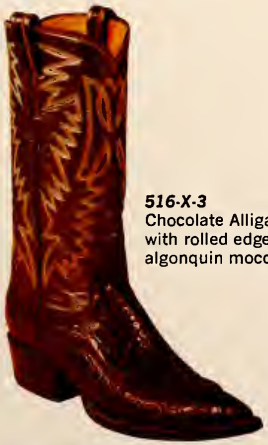
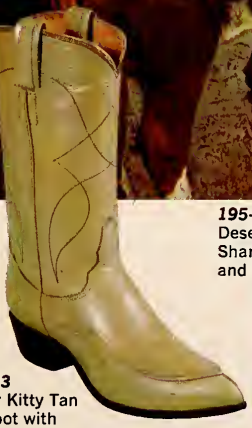


Auctioning over ten billion dollars worth of stock, as the livestock industry does every year, takes a lot of talking! World Champion Livestock Auctioneer Ken Troutt has proven he can herd more words into a minute of selling than anyone around. As you can see, Tony Lama boots "turn him on." If his endorsement is a little on the hard-to-read side, let's sum it up this way: like successful pros in every phase of the livestock industry, Ken Troutt says, "Tony Lama boots are my personal choice over all others."



516-X-3
Chocolate Alligator with rolled edge algonquin moccasin.

195-T-3
Desert Gold with Sharkskin wing tip and full counter.



L-1539-J-3
Alabaster Kitty Tan ladies' boot with rolled edge algonquin moccasin.

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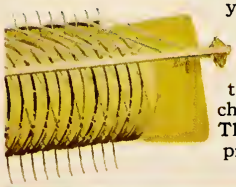

teeth. Now you pick up the hay you used to pass up: as much as three *extra* tons some days.

It was much the same story with the built-in knife sharpener on our forage harvesters. There were other sharpeners before ours. But you said you weren't satisfied. So our engineers designed a canny little ratchet to align the sharpening stone. Now you get a true bevel edge. Factory sharp.

And here's one more—all ours. We thought you'd like the idea of machines that stayed shiny longer. Hence our spraying technique that makes a better bond between paint and steel. New Holland machines look like new lots longer than you're used to.

Little things? Maybe. But they tell a lot about the kind of people we are. And about our stubborn pride of craftsmanship that insists on making things well because that's really the only way to make them.

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